WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

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"Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows"

Merck & Co.

New York, 11-18-14

Messrs. D. O. Haynes & Co.,
3 Park Place, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

Please enter our subscription for the WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS for one year to be delivered as follows:

One copy to our New York address, 45 Park Place. Two copies for our house at St. Louis, 4528 South Broadway.

Yours truly,

MERCK & Co.

Thomas A. Edison

D. O. Haynes & Co., Orange, N. J., Oct. 21, 1914
3 Park Place, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

Will you please enter my subscription for one year for WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, and send the same to me here at the Laboratory?

Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. EDISON,
WKM

Ernesto Sarra

D. O. Haynes & Co., Habana, Oct. 6, 1914
3 Park Place, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed please find check for the WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, and The SODA FOUNTAIN, for one year; also one copy of the Price List.

Yours very truly,

ERNESTO SARRA

E. Saliva e hijo

Mayaguez, P. R. 30 de Oct de 1914

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New York.

Gentlemen:—

We enclose herewith P. O. M. order for WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, 1 copy of the 1915 ERA Price List and an Era Binder.

Yours very truly,

E. SALIVA E HIJO

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1914

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L. G. Blakeslee

Strother Drug Company

Lynchburg, Va., 10-12-14

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3 Park Place, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

We do not know that you have any special price for two copies of your WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, however, please enter one subscription to be sent to us, and also one to be sent to Mr. W. M. Stokes, in our care, Lynchburg, Va.

Send bill and we will remit for same at once.

Very truly yours,

STROTHER DRUG CO.

The Dockum Drug Company

D. O. Haynes & Co., Wichita, Kans., Oct. 3, 1914
3 Park Place, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

We are in receipt of sample copy of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS and wish to congratulate you upon your publication of this much needed report.

We would be pleased, indeed, to have you add our name to your subscription list for which please find enclosed our check for four dollars.

Most respectfully yours,

DOCKUM DRUG COMPANY,
Harry A. Dockum

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Weekly Market Edition of
The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1914

AFFIXING TAX STAMPS

According to instructions secured from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by a committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, it will be permissible to affix the new tax stamp to any part of the container where it is not practicable to affix the stamps in such manner that they will be broken upon opening the container. If this is done the stamps must be cancelled with the initials of the firm, giving the month and the year, by perforation, writing or rubber stamping.

In the case of goods still in the hands of manufacturers, but packed and ready for shipment, and where goods have been previously ordered for delivery at a future date, the stamps covering the entire retail value may be affixed to the box or carton and cancelled as described above.

Retailers receiving goods in boxes or cartons bearing stamps covering the contents should retain the stamped container until the contents are disposed of. They will be held liable for tax on goods exposed for sale not stamped unless they are able to produce such stamped containers as evidence that the goods have been taxpaid by the manufacturer.

Goods in warehouses will be regarded as being in the hands of the manufacturers as wholesalers and not as manufacturers, and should be stamped by the retailer before being sold at retail.

Where goods are offered for sale in small containers, attached to display cards, stamps covering the tax on the total retail value may be affixed to the card.

In cases where some of the articles are taxable and some of them are not taxable, packed in boxes for selling as a whole, the stamps covering the taxable articles may be affixed to the box in such manner as to be broken on opening the box, or the taxable items may have the stamps affixed to them instead of placing them on the box.

On packages which would be disfigured by attaching stamps they may be affixed to the side or bottom of the bottle, jar, etc., contained in the package.

Retailers are required by law to stamp all taxable articles in their possession on December 1, 1914, or any article received unstamped from wholesalers. These articles must be stamped before offering them for sale at retail.

Toilet water or perfume for spraying purposes is not taxable; neither are samples for free distribution.

Bulk goods must bear stamps covering the retail value of the contents, but the retailer is not required to put stamps on any goods taken from a properly stamped bulk package. On goods sold by manufacturers in bulk to be refilled in smaller containers, the manufacturer is not expected to pay the tax, but the tax must be paid by the refiller whose name appears on the label.

Combination sets, the contents of which consist of samples, and which are sold at retail, may be stamped by special stamps covering the retail value of the set on the outside of the box.

Stamps for tooth paste, cold cream, and other articles put up in individual cartons may be placed on the top flap of such cartons where they will be broken when opened.

Only the original bill of lading and express receipt need be stamped.

When in any doubt as to whether a certain article is taxable, the safest thing to do is to send a sample to the Chief of the Law Division of the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., for a special ruling.

In all probability the official regulations, which will be issued next Friday, will differ very little from the digest given above.

Suppose the telephone companies, or at least some of them, should themselves elect to pay the internal revenue tax on calls costing 15 cents or over? How the New York Telephone Company can avoid such action as far as the 50,000 automatic phones in New York City are concerned is another question.

THE DRUG STORE SALOON

The fickle nature of public opinion, and the shallowness of its deductions, are nowhere better illustrated than in the fact that the druggist who tries to comply with the law, by taking out a liquor license, thereby throws himself open to the imputation of trying to conduct a surreptitious liquor business. Those who wish to sell alcohol or alcoholic liquors for medicinal or mechanical or scientific purposes are practically compelled to pay the regular retail liquor dealer's tax, and are classed with him. The result has been a great deal of unjust criticism of druggists in general, and the title of "drugstore saloon" is too often ignorantly applied to pharmacies which are doing a quite legitimate business, whereas the term was originally intended to describe liquor stores which endeavored to circumvent prohibition legislation by pretending to carry on a drug business.

Fortunately, druggists are now practically unanimous in the opinion that a revision of the liquor laws is needed. They believe that a new class of dealers should be created, who are licensed to sell alcohol and alcoholic liquids for medicinal purposes only, without being subjected to the heavy burden of the retailer's license. The United States Public Health Service now suggests that such a class be recognized by the Harrison Bill, and that the legitimate sale of alcohol be subjected to the same restrictions as the sale of other narcotic drugs. According to the Public Health Service officials, one of the obstacles in the way of the enactment of such legislation has been the lack of the venerable "precedent," which seems to be indispensable before certain of our lawmakers will give their attention to new matters. The Harrison Bill furnishes the precedent. At the same time, whether the Harrison Bill becomes a law or not, we trust that the drug trade can bring enough pressure to bear to gain these needed reforms in our liquor laws, even without a precedent. Progressive legislation consists largely in *making* precedents.

Charles M. Schwab's secret is said to be a $50,000,000 order for the Bethlehem Steel Company.

AGAIN THE RAILROADS

Nothing can keep the railroad question in the background. It has been constantly before us for more than ten years. Caused in the first place by the arrogance of the railroads themselves, the pendulum of the movement has now swung to the other extreme. Lord Bacon speaks of the three great elements necessary to make a nation great and prosperous—"a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyance of men and things from one place to another."

The railroads were at the zenith of their prosperity a little less than ten years ago. Early in the nineteen hundreds several coteries of shippers in southern and western sections of the country began to complain of railroad treatment of shippers. The movement assumed sufficient importance to attract the attention of President Roosevelt in 1904. He wanted a plank in the Republican National Platform pledging the party to certain amendments to the Interstate Commerce Law, which would give the Commission added powers in dealing with interstate carriers. The plank was not adopted by the Republicans, but it was the principal subject of one of President Roosevelt's messages and all through the last four years of his administration, the subject of amending the Interstate Commerce Law was under almost continuous discussion. The amendment was finally carried and placed in effect during the administration of President Taft in 1910. From that day to this the Commission and the carriers have been consistently at odds; and we have before us the spectacle of a business in this country in which about sixteen million dollars are invested, which employs usually from one million and a quarter to a million and a half men, and which under ordinary conditions expends a billion dollars a year for improvements and maintenance subjected to the caprices of a Commission

that finds itself unable to agree upon any of the larger points at issue.

Judge Prouty says that the question of reasonable rates cannot be determined until a physical valuation of the railroads is completed and this will cost fifty million dollars, and require several years' time.

The trouble seems to rest partly with the Commission and partly with the law. President Wilson has said plainly enough that he believes the railroads should be given fair treatment; but his influence with the Commission does not seem to be sufficiently powerful to cause effective action.

The question for the public to decide is whether all businesses in the next ten years must be subjected to the disturbance caused by constantly thrusting forward the railroad regulation subject. Thus far railroad regulation has disappointed many of its former ardent advocates, and with a divided Commission the prospects of improvement are not rosy. We do not believe, however, that general business is going to permit this state of affairs to continue for any length of time.

THE NARCOTIC ORDINANCE

As far as known it is the intention of the New York City Health Department to attempt the enforcement on December 1 of the Anti-Narcotic ordinance, which forbids the sale of any preparation for internal use containing narcotics except on a physician's prescription. With a new federal law regulating traffic in narcotics, drugs, and preparations, about to be passed by Congress, it would seem that undue haste on the part of New York City authorities is hardly intended to clarify the situation. When the Corporation Counsel of the city, and the Attorney General of the state cannot agree on the question as to the power of the Department of Health to enforce the ordinance a resort to the courts is inevitable.

RESERVE $176,830,540

The first Clearing House bank-statement, issued last Saturday, conforming with the new Federal and State Laws showed an excess reserve of $176,830,540, as against the statement of the preceding week which showed a surplus of $7,413,900.

Little business so far has been done by the Federal Reserve banks. Rates have been made high with the announced intention of discouraging too much rediscounting until the banks are fully organized. The way in which the reserve banks are to utilize the money in their possession is by discounting bills and notes held by member banks. When a member bank makes a loan to a merchant it receives his note. The operation is called discounting the note, and the notes are entered among the bank's assets as "discounts." When a member bank desires to convert its "discounts" into cash, or into immediate credit, it takes to the reserve bank a batch of notes it has discounted and "rediscounts" them. The reserve bank credits the amount to the member bank's deposit account. The latter is free to check against the credit thus created in its favor just as the merchant was free to check against the proceeds of the first transaction. The advances so made by the reserve banks to their member banks appear in the statement as "rediscounts" or more simple "discounts." The item, therefore, represents the amount advanced by the reserve bank. Last week this item was small in all of the twelve reserve banks. The total paper rediscounted was only $5,607,000, of which loans made by the New York bank were $3,023,500.

When a Federal Reserve bank desires to increase its own cash resources by putting out circulating notes (as the ordinary bank puts out banknotes), it pledges an equal amount of its rediscounted paper with the Federal Reserve board as represented in each district by a Federal Reserve agent. The agent has on hand a quantity of unissued notes, and upon receiving and approving the rediscounted notes tendered by the Reserve bank delivered to it, the Federal Reserve notes are put into circulation, by being paid out by the Reserve bank to its depositors, the member banks, and by them to their own depositors, the public. So far very few Federal Reserve notes are in circulation.

Probably not until after the beginning of the new year will the effect of the new banking system be perceptibly felt in commercial circles, but already there is evidence that ultimately it will be of incalculable advantage to the country.

"Abe" Potash is the only potash salt at present being widely distributed in this country, says the *Indianapolis Medical Journal.*

REPORTED DISCOVERIES

Two new discoveries have been reported during the last week. One is Zoline, a substitute for gasoline, produced by John Andrus, a chemist of McKeesport, Pa. According to newspaper reports a satisfactory test of the fluid for automobile purposes was made in Indianapolis last Friday. It is claimed that Zoline can be made for one cent and a half a gallon. The liquid looks like water, and has, it is said, about the specific gravity and flash point of gasoline. It smells like camphor balls.

The second discovery is claimed by A. Voltaire Boyes, a London chemist. He says he has perfected a process by which a synthetic sugar can be produced at a cost considerably below normal prices.

And so the efforts of chemists continue.

COTTON FOR GERMANY

According to advices from The Hague way has been cleared for the export of our cotton to Germany by way of the Netherlands. Japan is buying cotton very freely on the Pacific coast. Left alone cotton probably will be able to care for itself—not that any reasonable government assistance should be refused.

NEW REVENUE TAX QUESTIONS

When is a Cosmetic a Proprietary? is only One of Them

While discussion over the new internal revenue law and who shall pay it is under way the following editorial from the November *Soda Fountain* will prove interesting:

"The law recently enacted by Congress to provide an increase in the internal revenue is of direct interest to many soda fountain operators, because it imposes upon them in common with business men of all classes the payment of certain stamp taxes on commercial paper, etc., outlined in Schedule A, but more directly if they are dealers in tobacco they are liable to a special tax; if druggists, upon them is placed the responsibility of placing or of seeing that stamps of the required value are placed on all perfumery, cosmetics, chewing gum, etc., provided under Schedule B of the Act.

"Those familiar with the legislation that resulted in this enactment will recall the strenuous opposition that developed against the proposal to include proprietary medicinal preparations in the Act, the argument used against the proposition being that such a tax would be discriminatory and would fall upon a class of merchants who already are subjected to peculiar revenue taxes which are not shared by other classes. Another reason advanced why these particular preparations should be exempted from the operation of the law was on account of the present high cost of raw material entering into the manufacture, which, taken with the additional expense entailed by the imposition of the contemplated measure would constitute a staggering burden. To a certain extent, these arguments were effective; the legislators did not exempt proprietary medicines, but they did not exempt perfumery, cosmetics, chewing gum, etc., although it is difficult to understand how the authorities will determine whether a given toilet article is a cosmetic or a proprietary medicinal preparation as almost all products of the cosmetic type are advertised to remedy certain affections. Differences of opinion are sure to arise in regard to these distinctions, and many judicial interpretations may be looked for.

"But, however such cases may be decided, they will not affect the general plan of taxing the products enumerated in the schedule. Somebody will have to provide the revenue and we believe it was the intention of Congress that the manufacturers should stand this expense. Retail dealers can ill afford to provide the tax on these goods, for most of them already have a tobacco dealer's tax to pay, as well as other general taxes; neither can the retailer pass the tax on to the consumer, because the amount is too small to be added to the general retail price. This is a matter of first importance to every retail dealer and he should be quick to show his appreciation of those manufacturers who have decided to further their own interests by announcing that they will not raise their prices on account of the stamp tax, thereby showing a spirit of helpfulness and loyalty to those who would sell their goods."

The experimental opening of the New York Stock Exchange next Saturday for limited bond trading will be watched with interest.

New York and Chicago Prices

The following table of comparative prices is reprinted from the November 19th issue of *The Journal* of the National Association of Retail Druggists:

	Chicago Nov. 14th	New York Nov. 14th
Acetanilide, lb.	$ 0.45	$ 0.40
Acid, acetic, U. S. P., lb.	.13	.10
benzoic, from tolene, lb.	1.00	1.25
carbolic, lb.	.60	.60
citric, lb.	.75	.75
gallic, lb.	1.25	1.15
oxalic, lb.	.18	.25
pyrogallic, lb.	2.50	2.75
salicylic, lb.	.65	.90
tannic, lb.	1.05	1.00
tartaric, lb.	.55	.60
Alum, pwd., lb.	.10½	.08
Ammonium bromide, lb.	.83	.75
carbonate, lb.	.17	.15
chloride, gran. com., lb.	.13	.12
chloride, gran. pur., lb.	.25	.18
iodide, lb.	5.30	4.50
Arnica flowers, lb.	.30	.25
Arrowroot, lb.	.18	.16
Asafetida (50%), lb.	.65	.50
Aspirin, oz.	.58	.51
Belladonna leaves, lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismuth subgallate, lb.	2.95	2.75
subnitrate, lb.	2.97	2.75
Buchu short, lb.	2.10	1.90
Caffeine, lb.	7.00	6.80
citrated, lb.	1.20	1.10
Calomel, lb.	1.20	1.10
Camphor, lb.	.65	.70
Cantharides, lb.	5.75	6.50
Castile soap, lb.	.85	.85
Chamomile fls. (German) lb.	.55	.50
Chloral, lb.	.90	.65
Chloroform	.40	.38
Cocaine, hydrochloride, oz.	5.05	4.40
Cochineal, lb.	.80	.70
Codeine, alkaloid, oz.	9.00	7.25
Cream tartar, lb.	.38	.46
Creosote, beechwood, lb.	1.60	1.50
carbonated, lb.	4.00	4.25
Elder flowers, lb.	.40	.35
Epsom salt, 100 lbs., lb.	.03½	.03½
Fenugreek, lb.	.10	.07
Glycerin, 50 lbs., lb.	.26	.28
Guarana, lb.	1.75	2.25
Gum arabic, No. 1, lb.	.50	.45
tragacanth, lb.	2.00	1.90
Hops, lb.	.65	.50
Ichthyol, lb.	5.50	5.00
Iodine, lb.	4.75	4.25
Iodoform, lb.	5.60	4.75
Ipecac, lb.	2.50	2.10
Lead acetate, lb.	.18	.18
Linden flowers, with leaves.	.90	1.50
Lithium bromide, lb.	2.35	2.00
Lycopodium, lb.	.75	.90
Magnesium oxide (light) lb.	.55	.50
carbonate, lb.	.21	.20
Manna, small, lb.	.60	.70
Menthol, lb.	3.25	3.25
Mercury, lb.	1.00	.80
chloride (ammoniated) lb.	1.58	1.35
chloride (corrosive), lb.	1.15	.95
iodide (red), lb.	4.05	3.85
iodide (yellow), lb.	3.80	3.90
Methylene, blue, lb.	2.55	1.90
Morphine acetate, oz.	5.85	5.85
sulphate, oz.	5.85	5.85
Oil anise, lb.	2.50	2.75
bergamot, lb.	6.00	5.50
birch, sweet, lb.	2.35	2.15
castor, 40-lb. cans, lb.	.12	.11
citronella, lb.	.85	.75
clove, lb.	1.60	1.50
cod liver, gal.	1.25	1.10
lemon, lb.	2.25	2.00
peppermint, lb.	2.50	2.25
wintergreen, lb.	5.50	4.75
synthetic, lb.	.90	1.00
Opium, lb.	10.50	11.60
Phenolphthalein, lb.	3.50	3.50
Potassium acetate, lb.	.60	.35
bicarbonate, lb.	.35	.35
bromide, lb.	.94	.80
carbonate, lb.	.40	.35
chloride, lb.	.28	.30
citrate, lb.	.85	.85
iodide, lb.	3.77	3.35
nitrate, lb.	.15	.18
permanganate, lb.	.25	.50
Quinine sulphate, 5-oz. cans, oz.	.35	.36
Rochelle salt, lb.	.35	.32
Salicin, lb.	6.00	6.00
Salol, lb.	1.50	1.40
Santonin, oz.	4.00	3.50
Seidlitz mixture, lb.	.30	.26
Senna, lb.	.25	.22
Sodium acetate, lb.	.16	.35
benzoate, lb.	.90	1.00
bicarbonate, 5 lbs., lb.	.05	.05
bromide, lb.	.74	.65
iodide, lb.	4.73	4.25
salicylate, lb.	1.00	.90
Strontium, bromide, lb.	.85	.75
Strychnine, sulphate, oz.	.80	.75
Thymol, lb.	9.00	7.75
Tonka, lb.	2.00	1.75
Veronal, oz.	2.50	2.50
Zinc acetate, lb.	.43	.30
iodide, oz.	.48	.35
sulphate, c. p., lb.	.16	.16

It is interesting to note, that in the above list 111 items are quoted, of which some 70 are lower in New York; 26 lower in Chicago and 15 items the same in both cities.

Where *The Journal* obtained its prices we do not know, but its New York prices, as a rule, are too high. We quote the following from our Jobbers' Prices Current, in the Nov. 11th issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Caffeine, pure	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Camphor, refined	lb.	.60	— .65
Cocaine, Hydrochlor. ozs., oz.		4.20	— 4.25
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Menthol, crystals	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Mercury, Proto-iodide (green) lb.		3.00	— 3.15
Mercury Biniodide (red) lb.		3.25	— 3.40
Morphine, Sulphate, 1 oz. v. oz.		5.60	— 5.75
Oil Aniseed, Star	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Oil Bergamot	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Opium (natural)	lb.	9.75	— 10.25
Potassium, Bicarbonate	lb.	.22	— .28
Carb. R'd (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate	lb.	.10	— .14
Quinine Sulph, 5 oz. tins, oz.		.33	— .36
Rochelle Salts	lb.	.26	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .20

MORE CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., of No. 100 William street, has received fifty cases of cyanide of potassium from Rotterdam. This is contract stock, however, having been bought by the concern from German makers before the war started. It will be sold to regular customers at the old prices, plus the additional cost due to war risks and increased freight rates.

Gold mining companies are in the market for cyanide, and have paid above 40c in cases, it is said. Nearly all of the Alaskan gold mining companies have supplies of cyanide to run them through the winter. It is necessary for them to stock up in spring or early summer to get shipments through before autumn when navigation becomes uncertain.

England has placed an embargo on cyanide of potassium and releases it only to her gold producing colonies. Recently small lots have been released by special permit to the United States, but it is becoming more and more difficult to get concessions of this kind.

BRITAIN AFTER QUICKSILVER

In the Market for 5,000 Flasks—An Advance Expected

Great Britain is in the market for 5,000 flasks of quicksilver. Prices range from $47@55, but when the British buying movement starts, material advances are expected.

The weight of a flask is about 75 pounds, so that the British order is for more than 350,000 pounds. The cost probably will exceed a quarter of a million dollars. Careful inquiry in the local market has revealed the fact to British purchasing agents that the fulfillment of their order will nearly strip the market. Japan bought heavily about a month ago and left spot stocks rather short, accounting for the slight brace taken by quicksilver thereafter. It has receded slightly since, however.

Why England should need to buy quicksilver in this market is a puzzle. English capital controls the Almaden mines in Spain, where most of the cinnabar is found London always has been the distributing point, the entire output of the Almaden district being sold there. The mines at New Almaden, Cal., are next to the Spanish mines in value, but do not produce quite enough quicksilver to supply this country.

Practically no quicksilver has been imported into the United States since the beginning of the war.

STAMPS FOR TALCUM POWDERS

Witch Hazel, Bay Rum and Vaselines Also Subject to the Tax

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn has issued the following order on the levying of the new revenue tax:

"It is held that talcum powders of all kinds, although not specifically named in schedule B of the act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, are clearly such similar substances or articles to those enumerated therein as to be subject to the tax. Talcum powder must, therefore, as a class, be stamped.

"Witch hazel, bay rum, white vaseline, perfumed vaseline and so-called blue label vaseline are subject to the tax."

AN OPINION ON SECTION 182

Secretary Warren L. Bradt of the New York State Board of Pharmacy sends an opinion received from Attorney General James A. Parsons, relative to Section 182 of the Sanitary Code of the City of New York, which holds that habit-forming drugs may be omitted from the preparations standardized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and in the National Formulary, and the preparations sold without a prescription provided the omission is made known on the label and the preparations sold for what they really are.

AMERICAN SUN DUE IN PORT

The American steamship Sun, laden with a cargo of German chemicals and dyes from Amsterdam, now is reported due at this port by C. H. Ruhl, who has chartered her. She will discharge part of her cargo at this port and then proceed to Philadelphia with the rest.

London Is Fair

Camphor Has Eased Off Slightly—Citric Acid Is Firmer—Short Supply of Codeia—Drop In Tartaric Acid—Ipecacuanha Is Advancing.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Business is fair. Camphor in slabs is quoted at 1s 11d, and in ounces at 2s 2d; for December delivery refiners quote 1s 11d per pound, c i f. Citric acid is firmer, domestic for January delivery being quoted at 2s 5d. Codeia is in short supply with 18s per ounce asked for pure alkaloid. Milk sugar is firmer at 82s per cwt. China star anise oil is weak and slow of sale with offerings at 4s 9d per pound, and for forward delivery at 3s 4½d c i f. Opium fetches 29s per pound and morphine muriate powder 12s 6d per ounce. Tartaric acid is offered at 1s 4d per pound, being slightly lower.

Ipecacuanha is advancing, Matto Grosso being quoted at 10s and Cartagena at 7s 6d per pound.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Our drug markets are quiet, but there is a steady undertone. Export orders are now coming more freely to hand and it would appear as if the leeway caused by the uncertainty of ocean shipping and rates of exchange, were now beginning to be made up. Stocks of drugs and chemicals held abroad must have become considerably depleted during the last three months when it is borne in mind that practically all the important exporting centres on the continent have been more or less closed. There has been a decided set back from the earlier inflated prices, caused largely by the absence of orders and the desire of holders to secure profits. During the continuance of the war a more regular and legitimate demand, now setting in, will probably be sustained, and the question arises whether the recent higher level of prices will not be reached again—and the present depression prove to have been only temporary.

CARBOLIC ACID is in brisk demand with decided upward tendency and makers are not ready sellers. Ice crystals, 39 to 40°C., 1s 1d in 2½ cwt. drums.

CAUSTIC POTASH owing to some arrivals from Holland the price in second-hand has been reduced to £55 per ton for 80/82%. Higher prices are contemplated later on when these stray parcels are absorbed.

CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS AND CREAM OF TARTAR have been much depressed by arrivals from France and Italy. Our advices to-day from Marseilles, however, indicate that better prices are being obtained by the French makers than those current here and the market may be considered firmer. Our correspondents aver that a number of irresponsible quotations have been recently made from Italy with the object of depressing the market, and the opinion is given that the present fluctuations will shortly prove to be only of a temporary nature. Nearly all the French manufacturers have stopped work and have only very limited stocks to dispose of.

CITRIC ACID domestic 2s 4½d lb.

TARTARIC ACID domestic for December delivery 1/7d.

CREAM OF TARTAR domestic 98% 156/-.

OPIUM continues to advance by easy stages. The quantity of Turkey available is daily getting into narrower limits and there is at present no immediate prospect of fresh arrivals from Smyrna or Constantinople.

The ALKALOIDS are firmer and makers are willing to contract for moderate quantities only.

MORPHIA SULPH. CRYST. 11s 2d to 11s 3d oz.

MORPHIA MURIATE AND ACETATE powder 11s to 11s 1d.

QUICKSILVER remains scarce at £11 to £11 5s and Mercurials have again been advanced by 3d lb.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is currently reported that Dr. Fredk. B. Power will retire from the directorship of the Wellcome Chemical Laboratories at the end of this month. He is returning to the United States where for family reasons he will permanently reside in future. Dr. Power's sojourn among us has marked him as a successful leader in pharmaceutical research, and as a well deserved recognition of his work the "Hanbury" Medal was awarded him last year. He will be followed in his retirement by the sincere regrets and good wishes of many friends in this country.

Value of Research Work

Among the numerous problems raised by the war and which are engaging the attention both of commercial and scientific men, that of *research* easily holds first place in the field. The failure of supplies of many technical and medicinal products in daily use, and the consequent high prices ruling, have led to pronounced activity in manufacturing circles. After the lapse of a few weeks only quite a number of domestic manufacturers have entered the lists in competition with the German makers, and, having adjusted their works to supply the products most wanted are already in a position, in some instances, to deliver freely and enter contracts for future deliveries.

This applies more particularly to German processes covering well-known ground, and not protected by existing patents such as salicylic acid and its group.

The German "fine" chemical industry however, like Rome, was not built in a day, and if it is, as it appears to be, the set purpose of British manufacturers to capture that part of it which has hitherto monopolized the home, colonial and neutral markets, much greater and prolonged efforts will have to be made before this end can be attained.

A move in the right direction is being taken by the Government in establishing a Department for Chemical Research, which if thrown open to the whole country and liberally supported by eminent experts as professors, cannot fail to extend the horizon of research work and by enlisting a greater number of students, pave the way for a new era of chemical activity.

In Germany the success in the Department of Medicinal remedies has been in great measure attributable to the keen co-operation of the medical profession, notably that of the leading professors actively engaged in clinical centres such as Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Petrograd, Rome, etc. Such co-operation is costly, but so soon as a suggested remedy is found to effect a given cure the manufacturer proceeds to a most active propaganda. Brochures in every modern language describing the product, giving signed clinical experience, dosage, cost, agent's depots and what not are distributed along with samples through the post to a veritable army of medicos in all parts of the world, and not infrequently a golden harvest is the result. Many attempts, however, like Burns's "best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a'gley."

It is well-known that the cultivation of natural indigo in India has long since been practically given up owing to its being ousted by the German synthetic product. The present scarcity of both qualities and the demand for other dyes for navy and army clothing, has led to the Government officially re-opening the works of Meister Lucius & Brüning at Ellesmere near Liverpool to provide for this specific purpose only.

"Eau de Louvain"?

Paris pharmacists are at present exercising their minds as to whether "Eau de Cologne" should not be renamed and sold as "Eau de Louvain," but in the view of many that Cologne may at an early date become French territory it is thought such action might prove too previous. As far as this country is concerned this delightful alien perfume will in future be "made in England."

Many ingenious trade devices are being introduced conspicuously displaying the Red Cross as part of the scheme. A government order has just been issued prohibiting its use in this manner as being contrary to international law and the Geneva Convention. It is in the order of things, it would seem, that war should be the ingenious man's opportunity—for ideas—and if many of the ambitious "inventors" can prove their prowess the enemy should very soon be wiped out.

Change in Medical Treatment

From experiences gained at the base of the French army, it is probable that some changes will be made in the hitherto established medical treatment of the wounded. In some quarters we learn massage is being adopted with marked success. From all sides, however, there is an enormous demand for absorbent cotton, lint, gauze, bandages, etc., and owing to trench fighting in wet weather and the prevalence of mud, cases of tetanus are more frequent, calling for the administration of antitoxin, bromide of potassium, chloral hydrate and carbolic.

The Listerian antiseptic treatment, with the exception of applications of absorbent cotton treated with biniodide of mercury, boracic lint and iodoform gauze, would appear to be giving way to asepsis especially in the more or less well found hospitals. Here aseptic appliances are usually at hand and it is practicable to sterilize the ordinary absorbent cotton and dressings on the spot (by placing them in chambers heated to 200°F.) so that they can be quickly applied under perfectly aseptic conditions. As the demand for these sundries for France, Russia and our own government cannot be fully met at present, and is likely to continue for some time there should be a favorable opening for American

manufacturers if they are not already operating here.

Publishing Wholesale Prices

Apropos of the controversy in your columns as to the wisdom or desirability of dealers' wholesale prices being published to the retail trade a like objection was raised here some years ago in connection with our own trade journals. It proved but a passing criticism and the wholesale firms who then felt a grievance, if asked to-day, would probably be the first to acknowledge that the value to them of much of the market news thus regularly imparted outweighs by far any items of "superior information" that might reach their own retail customers. That such weekly market reports supply a long felt want was clearly evinced by the fact that the rather conservative organ of our Pharmaceutical Society was finally led to adopt this progressive feature of trade journalism.

New York Markets

Close observers of the market are of the opinion that the period of lethargy which has existed since the August panic is drawing rapidly to a close and that signs point to a resumption of the buying movement which sent prices sky high in the first month of the war.

A firmer and more insistent demand is noted in all lines in which there is any movement at all, although some articles in limited or small use, continue to be let alone, with never a sale nor even an inquiry. The sharper inquiry is accompanied by a slightly stronger purchasing movement —a forerunner of an effort to "stock up" in the opinion of market men.

Should a heavy buying movement set in now, it would be at a time not named by any prognosticators. The market has been divided in its opinion as to when the stocking up would start—some said about the first of November, the rest had said about the first of the year.

There is no doubt that buying must start soon, not much later than January 1, in any event. In the panic there was much excitement, much inflated value, much boosting of prices—in short, much of everything except buying, and although large quantities of drugs and chemicals changed hands, not nearly enough business was done to last manufacturers and dealers more than four or five months. In the first place the stock to last indefinitely was not in this country, and even all of that was not moved. Proof of this is shown in the gradual reduction in price on certain items in the last two months, when not a pound has been imported. Holders kept jacking prices during the panic, rather than release all their stocks, and were left with some on hand. Since then the market fell, there has been no buying, and now, to move their stock, and turn over their money, speculators are making concessions.

"How is it that the buying wave has not rolled in before this," a member of a leading wholesale druggist's firm was asked.

"Well the retailers won't buy. They got stung so badly in August that since then they have been husbanding and hoarding their stocks, making a pound of this or that go as far as two went before, and have been economizing generally. Of course that can't last forever and pretty soon, not later than a month, I figure, the great majority must come to time and begin to place orders. But I look for a resumption of buying on such a delicate scale that there will be no repetition of the panic."

Camphor occupied the centre of the stage in the last week, the American refined gum being reduced five cents in barrels. The price was 54½c for delivery at any time to January 1. The reduction followed numerous concessions made by importers of Japan gum, who have offered 2½ lb. slabs as low as 43c. For the first two months of the war camphor was one of the stiffest held articles. That was when several German cruisers were prowling in the Pacific and when rumor had it that a big German fleet was on its way to destroy allied shipping. Since Japan's advent into the war and her restoration of safety on that ocean, however, shipments have been coming through regularly. It had been expected that camphor would continue high in price owing to demand from the warring governments which use it in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The Imperial government of Japan evidently counted on that when it restricted exports and kept the price up for a couple of months. Developments indicate, however, that huge stocks of camphor are held and have been held for some time by all the powers at war, and that Germany especially is in possession of a vast supply.

Carbolic acid maintained its position, and has been sold as high as 55c in the last week. Restriction of exports by Great Britain, and increasing difficulty on the part of American dealers to obtain phenol is advanced as the reason for the advance and firmness even at top figures.

"I would not be greatly surprised to see carbolic acid at a dollar a pound," said a member of an importing concern early this week.

A dollar a pound for carbolic sounds ridiculous, but so did half a dollar sound ridiculous a few months ago. Phenol is on all contraband lists and Germany has issued an Imperial ukase that not a pound must be exported. Great Britain has watched her carbolic acid supply jealously, and has permitted only small shipments to come across the Atlantic, and then by special permission. Recently it has been harder and harder to obtain these permits and for two weeks recently, not one was given out. Carbolic acid is used in the manufacture of lyddite, the deadly explosive used by the British and also is in enormous demand in the various hospitals. France and Belgium must be supplied by Britain, and both Russia and Japan are drawing on her for their supply. It is said phenol has been supplemented by cresol as an application for "foot and mouth disease" and that as a result some carbolic acid bought by large Chicago packing houses, now is back of the market, but at a high figure.

A list of five steamships carrying German products from Holland to this country has been made public in this issue by C. H. Ruhl. These vessels are expected to carry enough stock of everything to relieve the situation here. Further sailings will be announced as necessary until every pound of reserve stock now in Dutch territory has been moved.

Turkish products are held more firmly all along the line, and except for opium, there has been a general advance in price on everything hailing from the Sultan's domain. Various gums, berries, seeds, roots, and herbs, affected by the entry of the Ottoman empire into the struggle, are held firmly, with an upward tendency perceptible as soon as any extensive purchasing is done. Stocks of all Turkish goods are reported short in this market for the reason that since the end of July when the European war started, shipments have been small and sporadic from Turkish ports because of the difficulty experienced in making payment.

OPIUM-Dealers in New York have made no change in prices this week, but a firmer note seems perceptible. In cases, gum is $9.25 and in jobbing quantities $9.30. The powdered form continues in short supply and is rated at an equal price with granular, $12. Usually powdered is a dollar less expensive than the last named. The opinion persists in some quarters that there is a large amount of opium held on this market and that much of it is in speculators' hands. It is said that much was taken up at a little more than $8 just before Turkey went to war. London's supply of Turkish gum is rapidly becoming depleted and when that is exhausted this market will have to depend on itself.

MORPHINE—It now is possible to obtain this derivative of opium at $5 in 50 ounce lots, in at least one place in this market. A domestic manufacturer has reduced his figure a nickel lower than his competitors. An ever increasing export inquiry in conjunction with the large amount of business actually being done, has caused some astonishment here at the continued price cutting. The domestic situation is dull, but more than enough to counteract this has been sent over sea in the last two months. The warring powers evidently are finding it hard to supply their field hospitals and ambulances with enough anesthetics and pain allayers.

CODEINE—Simultaneously with the announcement of the above cut, came news of a 30c slide off the price of codeine by a domestic manufacturer who now names $6.20 for alkaloid, muriate and nitrate forms in bulk. This is 30c below what others are asking as a general thing, but it is expected the rest will make prices to meet the decrease. Less codeine is being exported, but still the transatlantic movement is heavier than it was exactly a year ago. Japan is reported in the market for a large order of codeine.

QUININE—Second hands here have been moving Java quinine salts a half a cent below the latest reduced quotations of 26c, but domestic manufacturers and importers generally evince a firm desire to hold the new levels. One old concern still maintains the 31c standard.

CAMPHOR—American refined gum has been reduced a nickel to 54½c in barrels. In cases of 100 blocks the price is ½c higher and another ½c higher for squares of four ounces. For 16s in 1 lb. cartons it is 57c and 58c for 24's and 32's in 1 lb. cartons. This decrease follows, as was expected, the gradual concessions that have been made in Japan refined gum. This is priced now at 43c in some quarters for 2½ lb. slabs and at 46c for 1 lb. slabs. Tablets of all descriptions command 48c. Receipt of good supplies of camphor from Japan and dull business conspired to send prices downward. However, there is a firmness manifested at the new range of prices that makes it seem evident there

will be no further recession, for the present at least. Trade has been much more active in the last few days since the reduction was announced.

MENTHOL—Activity and strength is noted this week in menthol, another Japanese government monopoly. In view of outside buying, the price was advanced 15@20c and as high as $2.75 is asked for spot in jobbing quantities. Much menthol has been moved abroad in the last two weeks and more has been brought and is concentrated here for shipment. It is rumored that Japan will negotiate with warring powers at once in an effort to sell them direct. Stocks were picked up here, it is believed, because of the necessity for restocking abroad quickly, and because time was a greater factor than money in this case. Menthol has been coming direct from Japan to Pacific coast ports and then sent on by rail.

CARBOLIC ACID—In pound bottles U. S. P. crystals command from 50@55c. In drums the crystals are 48@50c. This is no advance over last week, but the firmness which was apparent then, is as evident now, and it will not be surprising if further advances are in order in the next few days. Difficulty in getting stock from Great Britain is held as the main reason for the situation today, and "dollar carbolic acid" is not looked on as an impossibility at this time. Stocks are smaller than ever now. Shipments have been correspondingly lighter as importers and dealers here experienced further trouble in obtaining permits from the British government to move phenol this way. The disuse of carbolic acid in treating apthous fever and the substitution of cresylic acid in its place for the dread "foot and mouth disease" were expected to send prices skidding downward with the big demand thus removed. But it failed to shake the situation.

CRESYLIC ACID—The "foot and mouth disease" rampant among cattle and stock in this country, has sent the price on cresylic acid to 75c. The Federal authorities recommend its use in treating the disease and suggest it be diluted about thirty times. Stocks are rather short, although some cresylic is made in this country.

GLYCERIN—In the face of a strong demand, which is becoming more accentuated daily, domestic manufacturers are holding their offerings more firmly at a minimum of 23c in drums and 24c in cans. Second hands have been offering stock slightly below these figures, but usually in broken lots. The dynamite grade is in poor demand but is held stiffly at 21c. Crude grades are unchanged at 14@14½c for soap lye and 15½@17½ for saponification, naked.

CANTHARIDES—In direct contradiction to the London market which weekly reveals added strength in the Russian product, there has been a further weakness noted here in powdered, it being priced at $4.50 @4.75. There still is a dearth of supplies of whole flies and they are not quoted. Stocks are expected to be replenished by a steamship due from Vladivostok in San Francisco, next week. Whole Chinese blistering flies are now $1.50@1.75 and powdered $2@2.25, following lack of demand.

ERGOT—Spot stocks have been replenished and with no demand, holders have knocked another nickel off the price, placing this Russian product at $1.05@1.10. This is another case of an article being weak here and strong abroad. The Spanish ergot is weak at unchanged prices.

FUSEL OIL—Domestic producers of crude oil have advanced prices slightly to $2.10@ 2.25, but domestic refiners have reduced slightly to $2.55@2.60. Amylacetate is $2.40@2.50. Reports reach here of further reductions of German and Russian fusel oil, crude, but the difficulty in getting shipments, and the delay cause buyers to turn to the American market.

CODLIVER OIL—Norwegian refiners hold their stocks at a minimum of $16, Norway, or about $17.50 New York. Local dealers are offering stocks at $17.50@18. The unseasonable weather is responsible for a dull business so far. The recent chilly blustering days, however, are expected to cause a material pick up in business.

SILVER NITRATE—Silver nitrate still is playing at see-saw, this week being the period when it went up half a cent. Reflecting the increase in cost of bar silver, the nitrate now is 31½c in 500 oz. lots.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS—Prices are down to 19c in some quarters on this mixture, following replenished basic materials from the other side. It is obtainable in all quarters at 20c. Further reduction would not be unexpected.

ROCHELLE SALTS—One manufacturer of these salts has set 20c as his price, and although his nearest competitor is 3c above him, a price cutting war is on. The reduction is for similar reasons as above, and a further decrease to a normal basis lower than now named would not be surprising.

JUNIPER BERRIES—Ordinary grades command 3½c and superior 4c. The demand for these berries has picked up somewhat and a moderate business is reported.

COPAIBA BALSAM—So. American grades are held at 37@40c and Para at 36@38c. The inquiry is steady and a fair volume of business is being done.

ELM BARK—Local holders ask 21@22c for select bark in bundles as it is reported there is a shortage. The grinding grade is unchanged at 16@18c.

ANISE SEED—Spanish and Italian seed is down in price the first to 11¼@12c and the latter to 20½@21c. Levant seed is unchanged at 11@12c. There is little business done in any of the three, but the last named has the call.

CANARY SEED—Smyrna seed is out of the market, but its place is well supplied by the other varieties. Dutch seed is sold at 7c and Spanish and South American grades are unchanged at 7@7¾c.

CARAWAY SEED—A slight advance in caraway is reported this week, the new mark being 8¾@9c. This follows recent heavy buying which depleted stocks. Replenishment of spot is expected next week, however.

CORIANDER SEED—Natural seed has been reduced to 4½@5c, but the bleached is unchanged at 4¾@5¾c.

POPPY SEED—Turkish seed is practically out of the market and as a result of this withdrawal both Dutch and German seed have been advanced to 9¾@10c. Supplies of these two are none too large and as a consequence they are held firmly.

CUMIN SEED—Malta cumin is held at 13½@14½c. The Morocco is at the same figure but weaker.

SENNA—Holders of whole and half leaves have increased prices a nickel to 50 and 45c respectively. Siftings are unchanged at 22½c, and Tinnevelly is at 13@20c. Pods are unchanged at 10@12c.

SAGE—A stronger, seasonable demand has sent the price up on these leaves to 13@15c for stemless and 11½@12c for the grinding variety.

ALTHEA ROOTS—The whole root has been reduced to 25@30c and the cut root is unchanged at 50c.

MUSK ROOT—There is an advance noted on this Russian product which is quoted at 40c. Further shipments are uncertain and stocks are rapidly becoming depleted.

SARSAPARILLA—Tampico root is available as low as 10c in this market and even further concessions are expected as there is no shipment from Mexico to any points except in this country. The Honduras root is unchanged at 48@50c.

ARABIC GUM—This gum is being held firmly, 16c being a late quotation for amber sorts, with white sorts 23@25c. It is reported that there is small likelihood of getting any of the gum from Khartoum because of a small crop and the difficulties of shipping.

TRAGACANTH GUM—First quality Aleppo gum is held at $1.85@1.90 and second quality at $1.60@1.70. Third grade is $1 @1.50 and sorts, 50c. There is small probability of a replenishment of stocks at this time, and importers here are conserving stocks.

ESSENTIAL OILS—Every oil in the list shows a reduction in price this week, the Messina essences being included in the list with the rest. Reports that shipments of Italian oils will be curtailed until higher prices can be realized have had no effect on this market and cause no fear. The heavy buying season for these essences is at its height in the spring and meantime there is no place for Italy to ship to, but the U. S. Anise oil is down a nickel to $1.55@1.60. Lemon is as low as $1.25 in some cases. West Indian orange is $1.50 in some quarters. Following a decline in the spice cinnamon oil is down to $6@7. Wintergreen oil is practically unchanged, but weaker.

POTASH—Permanganate and cyanide stocks have been replenished by the arrival of several shipments from Rotterdam, and an easier tone exists. The former now commands from 15@16c and the latter is down to 25@26c in bulk. Iodide is held t $3.15@3.20 in bulk and citrate at 69@70c. Caustic and chlorate potash are unchanged in price with a moderate demand noted in the former and a firmer tone evident in the latter.

SODA—Bicarbonate is in steady demand with a firm tone, and prices unchanged. Only a fair export trade is announced in caustic soda and in face of this price reductions are looked for. Sal soda is firmly held by leading producers.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—Prices on spot lots are down about $10, following recent arrivals from Barcelona. Prices now are $65@70 a ton.

ACIDS—Nitric acid is unchanged but rather weak owing to poor demand and the slight buying movement. In sympathy with the crude material the nitric acid market is firm but unchanged. There is little business, however. The demand for muriatic acid is chiefly in jobbing quantities. Prices on sulphuric acid are steady and deliveries on old contracts are good. Spot prices on tartaric are unchanged. Cream of tartar is lower, being set at 30@32c.

CROTON OIL is 95c to $1.05 per pound.

GLYCERIN AT MARSEILLES

About 9,000 Tons, Valued at $2,500,000, Held Up in that Port

C. P. glycerin is unchanged at 23c in drums and 24c in cans for the last two weeks. There are reports current in this market, however, that the French government will be prevailed on to liberate some of the huge stocks of glycerin now held in Marseilles. It is estimated there is about 9,000 tons of glycerin tied up in that port now, valued at more than $2,500,000.

Producers and owners of that stock have importuned the government to permit its being released. So far the French authorities have turned a deaf ear to these entreaties fearing that some of this stock might find its way into the hands of Germany or Austria-Hungary. French owners complain, however, that although Great Britain also has placed an embargo on glycerin, it ships certain amounts to the United States. It is expected a plan will be devised to handle the French glycerin the same way, shipping it to the United States on guarantee by purchasers it will not be re-exported.

There is a large stock of glycerin now in England and the United States has so far found little trouble in keeping supplied, although in the August panic there was a momentary shortage that sent prices soaring. Much glycerin is made in this country, but not enough to take care of the consumption.

NO ADVANCE IN SHELLAC

Practically all of India's Crop Will Come to the U. S.

Dealers in Calcutta attempted to force an advance in prices on shellac the latter part of last week, but the plan failed and in the early part of this week the price for TN stood around 12c, where it had been. In New York the price is 14c, the product being firmly held despite an unsteady demand.

The steamship City of Corinth arrived at Boston from Calcutta on Saturday. She ran the gauntlet and escaped the German cruiser Emden, which was capturing and sinking everything in sight when she left her port of loading. The City of Corinth had 2,000 packages of shellac in her hold.

Wiseacres on this market predict the lowest prices yet for shellac as the United States will have to take virtually the entire crop from India. Normally this country takes half the crop, with Germany next and England a close third. With Hamburg closed and with London practically out of it, this narrows the field for consumption. Large stocks are held in London and portions of them have been liberated from time to time.

Business was done in Calcutta on a basis of 12¼c on Monday according to cable reports received in this market. Later despatches asserted TN was changing hands at 11⅞c.

MENTHOL REASSERTING ITSELF

Menthol, which despite the war has been low in this market since the August panic, is reasserting itself and has been climbing steadily in the last few days, prices now being as high as $2.75. It cannot be obtained at less than $2.60 anywhere on this market, although $2.35 and $2.40 formerly were quotations.

In the last three months menthol has been shipped direct from Japan to San Francisco, and a saving in freight rates and handling has been effected. It has been said that menthol laid down in New York from London would cost $3.30. It is said that the Imperial government of Japan, which controls menthol, has been restricting shipments in the last couple of weeks to create a firmer tone in the market.

CARBOLIC ACID IN DEMAND

Many Explanations of the Advance in Price are Offered

Just what is responsible for the soaring carbolic acid situation is a question that is being answered with many explanations in this market. Originally, when the price jumped to forty cents and then stepped up to half a dollar a couple of weeks ago, the market was unanimous in the belief that apthous fever, the "foot and mouth disease" which ravaged the stockyards and ranges in many parts of the country, was responsible.

Recently, however, this explanation has been refuted by persons who assert carbolic acid is not used in treating animals suffering from foot and mouth disease; that its use is barred by the Federal authorities because it is too powerful, and as a clincher to their argument these authorities assert that Swift and Armour bought large quantities of carbolic acid to treat their thousands of head of stock, but on finding phenol was prohibited, now offer it for sale.

England's growing reluctance to ship carbolic acid, and Germany's strict embargo on it are put forth as real reasons why phenol now is quoted at 52@55c.

"Will carbolic acid go to a dollar?" a leading importer was asked.

"I don't see why not," he replied. "There is a certain demand for it here that must be supplied. Eventually it will not be a case of price but how much can I get. Of course something may happen to this war at any time, but if it doesn't and if the warring nations preserve their present attitude I don't see anything in sight but constantly rising prices on carbolic acid, as well as a lot of other things.

"No, I don't think there is any likelihood that carbolic acid can be brought over here from Dutch ports in American bottoms. The acid would come from Germany, and everyone would know it. It is used in explosives and in army hospitals and is contraband. Now England has had an embargo on it from the start, but a couple of months ago, fairly liberal amounts were released. Only last week we had more trouble in getting them to give us a permit to get five tons than we had to get twenty tons a month ago. They need it too badly over there, you see. Those warring countries need it more than anyone else and they must be supplied. Now our representatives in England cable us that the prospects of getting any more carbolic acid for a time are very dark."

Cresylic acid is what is being used in treatment for apthous fever, it is said. After being made soluble it is diluted about thirty to one. The market price on cresylic acid is 65@67c but little is to be had even at those figures. Normally it is about 35c.

NO TURPENTINE FOR GERMANY

Naval Stores Combine Keeps Prices Up Nearly to July 31 Figures

Since the opening of the Savannah Board of Trade, the pooled factors in the naval stores industry, representing, they assert, 85 per cent. of the production, have succeeded in boosting prices slowly, until now they stand within a few points of the closing quotations of the board on July 31 last, the mark aimed for by the combine.

Today prices for resin are as follows: D@F, $3.45; G. $3.50; H. $3.55.

Turpentine is 45c.

Independents' prices have been advanced somewhat in line with the pool increase, but they still are lower, and the independents assert they are doing nearly all the business.

Although 90c@$1. is offered in Hamburg and Bremen for turpentine, none has been shipped there since the war started. Great Britain has declared turpentine contraband, and will not permit it to be shipped to Holland unless it is consigned directly to the government of the Netherlands, and unless that government guarantees it will not be re-exported over the frontier to Germany. So strict is Britain on this score that so far no attempts have been made to ship turpentine to Germany. It is rumored that several small lots have found their way to German soil by way of Sweden but that the British government is watching that route closely following secret reports that turpentine had been transshipped from Stockholm.

Reports reach New York that pool factors in the south have made all necessary arrangements to finance their stock and are in a position to hold over for higher prices. As they continue to hold stock stiffly it is believed here that prices soon will be jacked up to the July 31 closing quotations.

QUININE VIA ROTTERDAM

Still Quoted at 26c, but Changes May Come Any Time

Alone in this market the New York Quinine & Chemical Works quotes old figures of 31c an ounce for quinine in 100 oz. lots. Other American manufacturers and importers ask 26c.

"We have no present intention of changing the price of quinine, although in this market, and at this time especially, changes are likely to come," said an official of that concern.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten & Co., American manufacturers, and the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., importers of quinine, name 26c. The price of quinine in London has been at about 30c for several weeks.

"We are getting limited amounts of quinine by way of Rotterdam," said Mr. Hammann, of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. "For a while Germany placed an embargo on quinine, but it has been lifted in the last couple of weeks and we are getting small amounts. Our price now is 26c. We merely raised it to 31c for a time to protect stocks."

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works uses Java cinchona bark from Amsterdam. So far there has been no trouble in getting bark.

SMALL DROP IN CAMPHOR

Shipments Come to the Pacific Coast Thence Overland East

After being held stiffly for two months at 59½c, delivery any time to January 1, camphor refined in the United States dropped a nickel in the last week, and now is quoted at 54½c, delivery at once.

"There is nothing to be said on the subject except that a reduction of five cents has been made; there is nothing unusual in that," said William H. Gelshenen, of No. 100 William street.

Japan refined camphor gum is obtainable at 43@45c in certain quarters, according to report. Large shipments of 2½ and 1 lb. slabs in this country resulted in perceptible depressions for the imported refined gum.

All shipments of camphor still are made to San Francisco or Vancouver and then shipped overland to this city. No shipments have been made by way of the Panama canal yet. Usually Japan sells England direct, but shipments fell behind in the early part of the war and it has been asserted in this market that much camphor was bought up here, shipped to Canada and sent thence to the Continent.

Camphor is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and Germany is credited with having a huge stock on hand.

WOULD BUY STOCKS NOW

What a Leading Importer Says of the Essential Oil Market

"Business is quiet with us at present," said Edwin H. Burr, head of the American branch of Roure-Bertrand Fils, 18 Cedar street, and formerly president of the New York Drug Trade Club. "Immediately following the declaration of war in Europe, buyers flocked to New York and bought large supplies of essential oils. The market was thrown into a state of panic, and prices immediately became abnormally high. Illustrating the condition of which I speak, let me cite the case of a buyer who came to me for a certain essential oil, our stock of which had fallen very low—far too low to permit the filling of his order. He was very anxious to acquire the oil. I told him that I had just sold a quantity at $160 a pound to a regular customer who might be willing to re-sell part of the consignment. He asked me to see if this could be done, and I was able to get five or six pounds for him, but at the advanced price of $200 a pound. The inquirer was glad to get the oil at that price, but today he could buy the oil for $130 a pound.

"I do not look for any marked activity in business prior to the advent of the new year. Many manufacturers bought as freely as they could at the time of the first excitement and the law of demand and supply is reflected in the present state of the market.

"Were I a buyer, however, I would lay in a two years' supply. Nobody can foresee what will be the crop of next season. In all the conscription countries the best men in all trades and professions are in the armies. Flowers, such as rose trees, violets. etc., require constant and delicate attention. With the picture of the demoralization in the essential oil countries daily before one's eyes, it is difficult to see how normal conditions in those countries can be restored within the next two years, even should the war end tomorrow. Stocks continue to arrive freely and prices are practically normal, but this is due in no small measure to the fact that nearly all manufacturers of the conflicting nations need money or cash. Under these circumstances it appears to me that no great perscipacity is required by buyers to see the advantage of stocking up while these conditions prevail."

BUYERS ARE BACK AGAIN

Evidence of Activity Among Some of the Proprietary Manufacturers

"Our business is good and our collections are excellent, especially west of Cleveland," said John Sterry of the well known crude drug firm of Weaver & Sterry, 79 Pine street. "We sell largely to manufacturers of proprietary medicines. Occasionally we find one who appears to have been affected by war conditions. It is this exception, however, that proves the rule of generally good business. Buyers who came to us during the first war excitement and bought rather liberally are again in the market, a fact that would seem to indicate manufacturing activity, at least. There is a note of pessimism among manufacturers of such goods as will be compelled to carry the stamp tax, and in all probability these businesses will not be unduly pushed during 1915.

"Yes, it is my opinion that the manufacturer will bear the tax. Generally speaking the outlook, from my viewpoint, is favorable. In fact, if the war is concluded before next summer, I believe this country will have an unprecedented period of prosperity."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Insurance Methods by which Employers May Protect Themselves

The Pharmaceutical Era for December has an article on workmen's compensation laws as applicable to druggists. Referring to the methods by which employers may protect themselves the *Era* says:

"The only practicable way for employers to protect themselves and to add the cost to the business is by carrying insurance. Realizing this, there are provided four methods: first, the State Compensation Insurance Fund; second, the regular insurance companies selling compensation coverage; third, mutual or interinsurance companies; fourth, the employer to carry the risk himself. These methods are optional. The object of the State Compensation Insurance Fund is to sell coverage at a fair rate that will make sure that the injured men and women receive all that the law calls for, and will also have the advantage of reasonable cost for employers.

"Insurance rates are based on not only the hazard of the industry, but the way that plants are safeguarded. The employer who installs all the protective devices possible, who places safety rails at the head of openings in floors and who takes all the numerous other precautions that are not only advisable but necessary, will be charged a lower rate than will the man who is careless in these respects. This means that there will be a premium for the careful and humane employer, and the cost of his installations for the protection of his employees will be repaid by the lower rates charged. The indifferent employer who is neglectful will have to pay a higher price for his insurance. As premiums are always based on the hazard of the industry, the prime object is to prevent all the deaths and all the injuries possible. This action is good for the nation, for the State, and it certainly should appeal to every man and woman, regardless of relations in industry.

"Any employer who is insured in a reliable insurance company can be entirely relieved, by a process of substitution, from all responsibility for payments, regardless of how many deaths or injuries take place under the policy.

"The standard corporate casualty companies and the State Compensation Fund (California) write unlimited compensation insurance covering druggists at the following rates: Wholesale drug stores, including all store employes, 52c per each $100 of payroll; retail drug stores, 35c per each $100 of payroll; drug manufacturers (grinding medicine), $1.05 per each $100 of payroll. In connection with each of these classifications, the rate applicable to the employes whose duties are strictly in connection with clerical office work is 16 cents per $100 of payroll. For salesmen, messengers and collectors using public vehicles only, the rate is 21 cents per $100 of payroll. For drivers of teams, and salesmen, messengers and collectors, using teams or automobiles, the rate is $1.50 per $100 of payroll. For drivers of commercial type autos, the rate is $2 for each $100 of payroll."

MESSINA ESSENCES A PLENTY

Italian shippers of Messina essences are trying to obtain help from the Italian government to command higher prices on essential oils, according to reports that reach this market, and importers here believe the producers are preparing to work the timeworn "syndicate."

The producers want the Italian government to order banks to lend a certain percentage of the value of stocks of essential oils now on hand in Italy. They want to base the value on figures much higher than these oils now fetch here. Then, helped out by the added capital, they can sit back and refuse to ship, awaiting higher offers. Dodge & Olcott Co. assert there is not an oversupply of bergamot or lemon oil on this market now, although individual users may be well stocked up, having replenished their shelves after the August panic subsided and prices receded following large arrivals. It is not believed the Italian plan to force higher prices by government aid will work out. The market for essential oils is limited with nearly all of Europe at war.

COTTON GOING TO BREMEN

News from Savannah is that two American steamships are being laden there with cotton consigned to Bremen, Germany, and that the Federal authorities have completed all arrangements with the British Admiralty to permit the shipment going through without hindrance by the Allied navies. If the shipments go through, they will be the first to reach Bremen since the war began.

"PROSPERITY LUNCHEON"

Federal Reserve Bank Governor Strong Speaks on New Bank System

There were an attendance of nearly seventeen hundred at the "Prosperity Luncheon" given at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday by the Merchants' Association. William C. Breed presided, and Benj. Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve agent and chairman of the Board of Directors of the bank; Henry P. Towne, ex-president of the Merchants' Association and Irving T. Bush were the speakers. Among other things Governor Strong said:

"Until November 16 the Federal reserve act was simply the expression of what Congress believed the country demanded in banking and currency legislation. Since November 16 it has become a powerful force behind our business machinery. The test of its ability to accomplish the objects desired will be determined by the experience of the future. We must bear in mind that banking legislation in the United States affects over 25,000 institutions with resources of $25,000,000,000. Since the panic of 1907 the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and California have made important or complete revisions of State banking laws and Congress has enacted the Federal reserve law.

"Legislation of this sweeping character, which, in the case of the Federal act, reposes broad powers of interpretation and direction in a Federal board, must be dealt with conservatively. The defects of the old system may have been corrected by the new, but we must be sure that other defects have not crept undetected into the act, from which unsound tendencies may develop, thereby defeating the purpose of Congress and creating other weaknesses which it would require further legislation to correct.

"Judgment must be suspended and a generous attitude must be observed both toward the Federal Reserve Board and the measures adopted by it for the development and control of the new system and toward the managements of the various reserve banks in their exercise of the functions of these new institutions. A liberal spirit of co-operation will insure the success of the system. Determined opposition can be made to defeat its progress."

LIQUOR SALES AND TAXATION

Martin I. Wilbert Suggests Registration and Record to Correct an Evil

Few legislative problems offer greater difficulties than are presented by the need for providing equitable restrictions on the sale of alcohol and alcohol-containing materials, for use in medicine or the arts, in prohibition territory.

For many years it has been asserted that pseudo drug stores were being established throughout the country for the express purpose of taking advantage of the exception clauses in prohibition or local-option laws to supply alcohol-containing beverages to all who care to buy. The abuses that have grown out of this practice have been repeatedly commented upon by pharmacists and others, who appreciate the odium that evasions of this kind must of necessity bring on pharmacy as an occupation to be engaged in by reputable men.. Many and varied suggestions have been made to restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages for medicinal purposes, but practically all have failed because of the existing internal-revenue laws which require that all who desire to retail alcohol or alcoholic beverages or medicinal or mechanical purposes pay the regular retail liquor dealer's tax and be classed as liquor dealers by the collector of internal revenue.

In prohibition or local-option territory the payment of the special tax to sell alcohol is usually considered to be evidence of the intent to sell alcoholic liquids for beverage purposes and will generally suffice to subject the individual to considerable annoyance by officials intrusted with the enforcement of local option or prohibition laws.

The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the National Association of Retail Druggists, at the annual meeting in Philadelphia, August, 1914, may be accepted as reflecting the wishes of reputable retail druggists in this connection:

Whereas, The injustice of classifying druggists as retail liquor dealers and compelling them to pay the retail liquor dealer's special tax has long been apparent; and

Whereas, The druggists of the United States, through their various State and national associations, have repeatedly expressed their disapproval of this unjust classification and their protest at this unjust tax: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Retail Druggists in convention assembled reiterates its objection to this tax and that a suitable memorandum of this protest be submitted by our secretary to his honor the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the National Association of Retail Druggists, through the proper officials and in the manner deemed best, respectfully request his honor the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to give an official opinion as to why retail druggists should be compelled to pay this tax.

Resolved by the National Association of Retail Druggists in convention assembled. That every honorable effort be put forth by this association to secure the passage of a law that will more strongly differentiate between the medicinal and beverage sales of alcohol than the present laws do; and be it further

Resolved, That every effort be made to secure the passage of a law reducing the alcohol tax of retail druggists to the sum of $5.

Resolved, That this association instructs its legislative committee to cause the introduction into Congress of a bill to provide for a nominal tax upon the sale of alcoholic liquors when sold by pharmacists for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purpose only, and that a special stamp be issued for this purpose.

Other associations have gone on record asking that some remedy be devised to eliminate the existing evil, and have expressed the belief that anything that might be done to provide for the legitimate sale of alcohol without classing the seller as a retail dealer would be of advantage not alone to the dealer but also to the community in which the business is being transacted.

With the precedent that will be established under the provisions of the Harrison antinarcotic bill, if it is enacted into law, it should be possible to extend the principle of registration and record embodied in that law to cover alcohol and alcohol-containing beverages. A provision of this kind would serve to definitely locate all dealers in alcohol and alcoholic liquids for medicinal purposes; would suffice to class them apart from the dealers selling alcoholic liquids for beverage purposes; would furnish the necessary information to make prohibition and local-option laws more effective, and would practically preclude the sale of alcohol for beverage purposes under the guise of medicine. To do this it would be necessary, of course, to increase the registration fee included in the Harrison antinarcotic act to a sum sufficient to furnish a reasonable revenue, equivalent perhaps to that now collected from the retail drug trade under the existing law, and to require that every retail dealer in alcohol and narcotics pay the fee and preserve a record of his purchase on blanks similar to those to be provided for the purchase of narcotic drugs in accord with the provision embodied in the Harrison bill.

If retail druggists are really in earnest in their objection to be classed as retail liquor dealers, it should be comparatively easy for them to secure the cooperation of persons interested in the enforcement of existing laws, for the purpose of securing the enactment of legislation necessary to provide for a separate classification as dealers in alcohol and narcotic drugs, with the requirement that dealers in this class keep a record sufficient to show the amount of alcohol or alcohol-containing materials purchased, and thus afford to officials in prohibition or local-option territory an opportunity to actually enforce this type of restrictive legislation in a way hitherto impossible.—*Martin I. Wilbert, in U. S. Government Health Reports.*

TRADE BALANCE $46,775,627

Secretary of Commerce Redfield Tuesday issued this statement showing the imports, duties collected and exports for the week ending November 21, 1914, at ten principal customs districts (stated in thousands of dollars):

	Imp'ts	Duties collected	Exp'ts
Massachusetts (Boston)	$988	$332	$956
New York	18,033	2,986	19,832
Philadelphia	1,122	208	1,958
Maryland (Baltimore)	623	79	2,638
New Orleans	822	16	2,188
Galveston	201	3	5,946
San Francisco	1,719	150	1,232
Washington (Seattle)	342	20	1,215
Buffalo	384	15	1,115
Michigan (Detroit)	593	33	2,132
Total	$24,834	$3,848	$39,217

The above table shows a favorable balance on merchandise transactions in the ten customs districts named of $14,383,413 for the third week in November, or making a total favorable balance on merchandise transactions in our international trade during the 17 working days from November 1 to November 21, inclusive, of $46,775,627.

The ten districts cited ordinarily do about 85 per cent of the import business and approximately 80 per cent of the export business of the country.

Hereafter these weekly reports will be published on the basis of 12 customs districts, adding to those above cited the districts of Newport News and Chicago.

The total value of exports from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 21 was $19,885,938 as compared with $13,210,049 for the same week last year.

SPANISH SAFFRON REDUCED

A reduction has been noted in Spanish saffron, which now is listed at $13, having been marked formerly at $15@16. The decrease is due to recent additions of stock. The market on saffron has not been affected to any great extent by the war, and usually the price has been at $15@16.

GAIN IN RUSSIAN COMMERCE

Four New Steamship Lines Needed for New Trade with the U. S.

One result of the European war is the cementing of commercial ties between the United States and the Russian Empire, and the probable adoption of new treaties between the countries.

Already since the war began three new steamship lines direct from American ports to Siberian ports are in operation, and it has been announced that service on a fourth line will be started early in December. Whether this new line will operate from an Atlantic port, by way of Panama or from a Pacific port, has not been made public and will not be announced until about December 1.

Two new lines are in operation from San Francisco to Vladivostok and one new one is in operation from New York, through the Panama Canal. At present none of the three lines owns any large steamships, but it is reported they soon will have good sized boats, and will furnish a good passenger service.

Although no figures from the Customs House are available at this time, because of the recent order withholding them for thirty days, it is said in this market that Russia is doing more business directly with the United States now than she did before the war started. Heretofore Russia has done nearly all its business, with all countries, through England. It is not expected that John Bull ever will be able to regain all of this trade.

COLORS FOR FOOD PURPOSES

Only Seven of Them Physiologically Harmless, it is Said

"What colors shall be allowed in foods?" is the headline over the following article in the New York City Health Department bulletin:

In connection with the general revision of the Sanitary Code which is now in progress, the suggestion has been made that a section be included prohibiting, for the purpose of coloring food or drink, the use of any coloring substance except the seven colors specifically permitted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The only section now in the Sanitary Code dealing with the use of coloring matters is a very general one prohibiting the sale of food substances containing poisonous ingredients, or colored or coated or polished or powdered in such manner as to conceal damage or to make the article appear better than it really is. The means at hand for coloring food products may be conveniently classified as vegetable, animal, mineral or inorganic, and synthetic or so-called coal tar colors or dyes. Representatives of each of these have, at one time or another, all been used in the coloring of food, and the laws of various European and American States have, from time to time, prohibited the use of certain specified members or all of each or some of the foregoing classes. Because of their endless variety, the main difficulty in legislating against the employment of dangerous color has come from the so-called coal tar colors. For years it has been known that it is unsafe to attempt to predict the harmfulness or the harmlessness of these colors, by inference or analogy; therefore the ideally perfect "permitted" list should contain only such colors as have each been examined physiologically, separately, and specifically, and their harmlessness determined by actual test. The labor involved in such a study is, of course, enormous. Nevertheless, commencing in 1907, and continuing until January, 1910, the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture examined a large number of coal tar colors and finally permitted the use of the following list:

Red shades: 107 Amaranth; 56 Ponceau 3 R; 517 Erythrosin.

Orange shades: 85 Orange I.

Yellow shade: 4 Napthol Yellow S.

Green shade: 435 Light Green S. F. Yellowish.

Blue shade: 692 Indigo disulfoacid.

The Department of Agriculture concedes that many other coal tar dyes are available, the physiological effects of which, however, are unknown. It is not plain that these dyes are harmful, but no proof satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture exists to show that they are physiologically harmless.

In matters of this kind it would seem good judgment to prohibit the use of colors in foods whose harmlessness has not been clearly proven. Moreover, the burden of proof should rest with the manufacturer employing the same.

The whole subject is a very complicated one and needs careful consideration. The Department will welcome suggestions from those interested as to the advisability of prohibiting the use of all coal tar colors excepting the seven mentioned above.

TRYING TO PUSH SANTONIN

Alarmed at the stagnation of the drug market and the inability to move stocks, the Russian syndicate controlling santonin, which has been held firmly at $50 and better ever since the war—on one occasion reaching $100—is shading prices and making all concessions to push the glucoside.

At the high price current only a microscopic amount of santonin has been moved in the last four months. It comes largely from Turkestan and Thibet and now is in the hands of Russian financiers exclusively. The war between Turkey and Russia may cause some upsets in the situation but so far it has had no effect.

MENTHOL STOCKS LOWERED

Spot stocks of menthol have been depleted considerably in the last ten days and as a result there has been an increase of about 15c on the price, which now ranges from $2.60@2.75. Cable advices from Japan are to the effect that several shipments now are on the water and their arrival is expected to relieve the situation. There is a large stock in Japan, according to private advices.

A strong export inquiry for menthol has been noted on this market for a couple of weeks.

LIQUID STYRAX ADVANCES

Liquid styrax has been advanced in price from 25c to 28c and is held firmly at the latter mark. Supplies of this gum come from Turkey and already spot stocks are sadly depleted. Normally styrax sold at about 20c and in the August panic it reached 35c.

GUM ARABIC AND TRAGACANTH

Stocks Low and an Upward Price Tendency is Noted

The United States depends on London alone for gum arabic and gum tragacanth, and, in the opinion of Thurston & Braidich, importers, there is not an extra large supply in England. Stocks of these gums in the United States are relatively low.

No gum has moved from Turkey or Persia since the Sultan allied himself with Germany, and so long as Great Britain keeps the seas clear none can come. For the three months preceding this, very little arabic and tragacanth had been shipped from Turkey because of the difficulty experienced in trading, both in getting shipments and in making payments.

Prices on tragacanth are: No. 1, $1.85@2; No. 2, $1.70@1.80; No. 3, $1@1.20; Sorts 50@60c.

GUM ARABIC amber sorts, 16@17c; white sorts, 23@25c. Picked gums, No. 1, 45@50c; No. 2, 30@35c; No. 3, 20@25c.

Both arabic and tragacanth failed to respond to Turkey's declaration of war, and for a week after hostilities started, there was no advance in price, although dealers held their stocks more firmly. In the last week or so, however, there has been an upward tendency which might be more perceptible were the stock offered more freely.

IMPORTED DRUGS IN SWEDEN

According to *Hygiea*, it has been impossible for dealers in drugs to get into communication with French drug firms so that all pharmaceuticals of French make are cut off. Representations have been made by the higher authorities to Germany asking that Sweden might be exempted from the prohibition of exportation of pure phenol, mercury, caffein and the other drugs whose exportation was prohibited when the war broke out. But no exception is to be permitted in favor of Sweden. All pharmaceuticals which do not contain any of the prohibited substances can still be obtained freely from Germany. England has also prohibited the exportation of a long list of drugs, and it has been a difficult matter to obtain even the nonprohibited drugs and proprietaries from England. Switzerland has also decided not to allow the exportation of phenol, morphin and caffein, pantopon, codein and arecolin. On the whole, *Hygiea* concludes, physicians in Sweden will do well to be economical in the prescribing of drugs as it possibly may be difficult for the drug-stores to fill prescriptions calling for certain ingredients.—*The Journal* of the A. M. A.

GOODS FROM THE FAR EAST

Large stocks of all commodities from the far east are reported moving in the last week, following announcements of the destruction of the German cruiser Emden. The shellac and castor oil market will be relieved in the near future by arrivals in London of large stocks that had been held up. Reports reach here that a large shipment of Indian opium also is on the way to London. Its arrival is expected to ease the situation that has existed there since Turkey went to war.

Stocks of barks, roots and berries, and flowers from India and adjacent territory will be replenished.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the Port of New York, from Nov. 17 to Nov. 23 inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS—
80 cs. stearic, Nat'l Aniline Chem. Co., Havre.
38 pgs. carbolic, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
39 pgs. pyrogallic, W. T. Wisner, Copenhagen.
20 bbls., tartaric, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Genoa.
7 csks. phosphoric, S. Jordon & Co., Glasgow.
23 drs. carbolic, W. A. Forster & Co., Glasgow.
46 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa.
20 csks. carbolic, G. Shephard Pages Sons, Manchester.
68 kegs, solid carbolic, Hensel & Bruckman, Manchester.
75 csks. cresylic, G. Shephard Pages Sons, Manchester.
182 csks. benzolic, A. Kutkoff, Rotterdam.
7 csks. prussiate, C. Gordon & Co., Glasgow.
15 bbls. tartaric acid, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

ALBUMEN—
16 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.
16 csks. blood, Pfaltz & Bauer, Liverpool.

ALUM—
107 bgs., Grasseli Chemical Co., Liverpool.

ALCOHOL—
25 bbls., American Druggists' Syndicate, San Juan.
40 bbls., J. H. Wanzer, San Juan.

AMMONIA—
17 drs., I. Brandon & Bros., Panama.
6 cs., M. A. de Leon, Cristobal.
60 csks. muriate, C. de P. Field & Co., Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
310 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.
141 bgs., Tartaric Tichenac Co., Leghorn.
58 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.
254 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.
600 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.

BARKS—
1,293 bgs. mangrove, Lunham & Moore, London.

BARIUM—
6 csks. chloride, Sinclaire & Valentine Co., Manchester.

BAY RUM—
17 cs., Park & Tilford, Ponce, P. R.
12 cs., Schieffelin & Co., St. Thomas.

BEANS—
33 cs. vanilla, W. A. Ingersoll, Havre.
200 bgs. locust, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Liverpool.
14 csks. Venezuela tonka, Dodge & Olcott, Trinidad.

BLOOD—
32 cs. dragon's, Winter Son & Co., Singapore.

BERRIES—
28 bgs. juniper, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn.
100 bgs. juniper, J. W. Schaefer, Leghorn.

BLEACHING POWDER—
18 bbls., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., Liverpool.

CALCIUM—
40 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.

CASEIN—
885 bgs., Atterbury & Co., Havre.
134 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre.
5 cs., T. Leeming & Co., London.
200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre.

CHALK—
4,000 tons, block, J. F. Whitney & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREP.—
1 cs., 42 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam.
2 csks., W. H. Stiner & Son, Rotterdam.
100 drs. disinfectant, Western Disinfecting Co., Glasgow.
20 csks., Roessler, Hasslacher & Co., Copenhagen.
11 cs., Schiering & Glatz, Copenhagen.
116 csks. carbolic disinfectant, Western Disinfecting Co., Glasgow.

CYANIDES—
19 csks. calcium, Chas. Pfizer & Co., London.
100 cs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Glasgow.

DIVI-DIVI—
125 bgs., Yglesias Lobo & Co., Curacoa.
580 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacoa.
480 bgs., Rafael del Castillo, Cartagena.
200 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo.
500 bgs., R. del Castillo, Cartagena.
200 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo.

DEXTRINE—
500 bgs., Stein, Hirsh & Co., Copenhagen.
1,035 bgs., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Copenhagen.

EXTRACTS—
50 csks. sumac, Geggiter Mer & Co., Genoa.
100 bxs. mangroves, R. de Castillo & Co., Liverpool.
523 bgs. con. extract mangroves, R. Del Castillo, Cartagena.
79 cs., C. & E. Chapel Freres & Co., Havre.
2 cs., Kohnstamm & Co., Havre.

ESSENCES—
21 cs., 9 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
6 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
2 drs., J. D. Minez, Cadiz.
1 cs., lemon, S. Saitti, Palermo.
31 cs. geranium, Ungerer & Co., Calamata.
35 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Marseilles.
6 cs., Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.

ERGOT—
39 bgs., E. R. Squibb & Sons, Vigo.
2 bgs., Acecionzeno & Co., Havre.
37 bgs., Ukart Travis & Co., Havre.

GELATINE—
20 cs., Annermann & Patterson, Glasgow.
7 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Genoa.
34 cs., W. Henerman, Genoa.
30 cs., Zinkeisen & Co., Genoa.

GLUE—
200 bgs., I. Isaacs & Co., Genoa.
10 cs. fish, Meyer & Lange, Genoa.
48 cs., P. C. Zuhlke, Genoa.
12 csks, S. Isaacs & Co., Marseilles.
17 csks., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Marseilles.
1,139 bgs. stock, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires.
113 bs. stock, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires.
400 bs. stock, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires.
20 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., London.
200 bgs., Lucas, Gardner & Co., Liverpool.
298 bgs., I. Isaacs & Co., Genoa.
382 bgs., Swift & Co., Genoa.

GLYCERIN—
27 drs., Ed. Hill's Sons & Co., Liverpool.
3 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Liverpool.

GUMS—
23 cs. aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao.
26 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
175 bgs, copal, E. Maurer & Co., Singapore.
120 cs., 177 bgs. copal, L. C. Gillespie & Son, Singapore.
135 cs. damar, L. C. Gillespie & Son, Liverpool.
120 cs. damar, A. Torrence, Liverpool.
77 bs. chicle, Isaac Kubie & Co., Progresso.
12 bs., 10 cs., chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.
50 bs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, London.
48 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, London.
56 bgs. copal, S. Winterbourne & Co., London.
16 cs benjamin., W. H. Stiner & Son, London.
4 sks. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
17 cs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.
4 sks. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.

HERBS—
21 bs., Aniline & Chem. Co., Copenhagen.
1 bs., Peek & Velsor, Copenhagen.
23 bs., Aniline & Chemical Co., Copenhagen.
43 bs., Lehn & Fink, Genoa.
56 bs., McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.
46 bs. dried, Lehn & Fink, Leghorn.

IODINE—
32 kegs, Waetjen Toel & Co., Iquique.
23 kegs, Waetjen Toel & Co., Cartegena.

LACTERINE—
267 bgs., 227 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre.
200 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Havre.

LEAVES—
9 bs. dry, Malters & Ware, Marseilles.
143 bs. cocoa, Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, South Pacific.

LEAVES—Continued
57 bs. cocoa, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
13 bs. bay, Dodge & Olcott, Dominica.

LIME—
60 cs. carbonate, Wm. A. Postrio Co., Copenhagen.
38 cs. juice, A. Ogg, Glasgow.
40 cs. carbonate, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Copenhagen.
39 csks. concentrated, Perry & Ryer, Dominica.
7 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
31 cs. juice, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Dominica.

MAGNESITE—
33 csks., 37 csks., Frazen & Co., Glasgow.
70 csks. calcined ground, H. J. Baker Bros., Liverpool.
35 csks. calcined, A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow.

MAGNESIUM—
71 bbls. chloride, H. J. Baker & Bros., Rotterdam.
97 drs. chloride, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool.
330 csks. chloride, H. J. Baker & Bros., Rotterdam.
500 bbls. chloride, H. J. Baker & Bro., Copenhagen.
123 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
88 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre.
100 cs., T. S. Downing & Co., Gothenburg.
150 demijohns, Merck & Co., Gothenburg.
34 cs. drugs, Schiering & Glatz, Gothenburg.
2 cs., H. Lieber, Rotterdam.
7 cs., Alps Drug Co., Leghorn.
9 csks, medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
60 bgs., M. A. Gatti Co., Havre.
9 cs., A. Murphy, Marseilles.
50 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre.
1 cs., Van Dyke & Co., Havre.
2 cs., Fajarcio & Co., Marseilles.
70 cs., Iquitos.
1 cs., O. Humnel & Co., Havre.

MERCURY—
18 flks., E. Jacobsen, South Pacific.
66 flks., Muller Schall & Co., Vera Cruz.

NUTGALLS—
50 cs., C. & E. Chapel Freres Cie, London.

OILS—
84 csks. nut, G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Hankow.
96 csks. nut, L. C. Gillespie & Co., Hankow.
6 csks. tea, Brown Bros. & Co., Hankow.
450 csks. wood, G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Hankow.
1,029 bbls. wood, L. C. Gillespie & Co., Hankow.
100 tons, wood, G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Hankow.
23 cs. essential, E. H. Burr, Marseilles.
8 cs. essential, Nat'l Aniline Chem. Co., Marseilles.
6 cs. essential, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
9 cs. essential, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
65 cs. garlic, H. R. Grieser, Barcelona.
20 cs. aniseed, S. Birones, Malaga.
10 bbls. colza, Mack-Miller Candle Co., Havre.
20 csks. palm kernel, Overton & Co., Liverpool.
25 cs. peppermint, Mekelburg Specialty Co., Rotterdam.
1 cs. pine tree, C. Hohwiesner & Co., London.
35 csks. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Copenhagen.
130 cs. olive, Fantini & Latoracca, Genoa.
110 cs. olive, L. Perera & Co., Genoa.
74 cs. olive, Caldwell & Co., Genoa.
275 cs. olive, Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa.
25 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
12 drs. aniline, F. Bredt & Co., Manchester.
12 drs. aniline, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester.
2 drs. mirbane, Fries Bros., Manchester.
399 bbls. creosote, A. Baxter, Manchester.
9 drs. aniline, W. H. Steiner & Co., Manchester.
201 csks. codliver, Swan & Finch, St. John's N. F.

Importations
(Continued)

OILS—Continued
200 csks. tanked codliver, Bowring & Co., St. John's, N. F.
890 bbls. seal oil, W. S. Job & Co., St. John's, N. F.
200 bbls. codliver, W. S. Job & Co., St. John's, N. F.
59 csks. codliver, Harvey & Outerbridge, St. John's, N. F.
42 csks. codliver, Harvey & Outerbridge, St. John's N. F.
10 bbls. codliver, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Bergen.
50 bbls., codliver, Scott & Bowne, Bergen.
25 cs. creosote, Bruno Grosche, Gothenburg.
5 cs. peppermint, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
25 cs., 25cs. essential, G. A. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
275 bbls., olive, Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa.
74 cs. olive, Caldwell & Co., Genoa.
130 cs. olive, Fantini & Latoracea, Genoa.
200 bbls. fish oil, London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Glasgow.
100 bbls. olive, Muller Schall & Co., Marseilles.
500 cs. olive, Schmidt & Ziegler, Marseilles.
500 cs. olive, Com'l Bank & Trust Co., Marseilles.
250 cs. olive, Burkenroad & Goldsmith Co., Marseilles.
500 cs. olive, H. Lochle & Co., Marseilles.
500 cs. olive, H. T. Cottain, Marseilles.
115 cs. wine, C. F. Schmidt & Peters, Marseilles.
163 cs. olive, Lazard Freres, Marseilles.
110 cs. olive, Falcon Pack'g Co., Marseilles.
124 cs. olive, Seeman Bros., Marseilles.
780 cs. olive, S. S. Pierce & Co., Marseilles.
50 bbls. grape, M. Zannstri, Malaga.
275 cs. olive, F. B. Vondergrift & Co., Malaga.
453 cs. olive, Philadelphia Nat'l Bank, Leghorn.
75 cs. olive, G. Nicholas & Co., Leghorn.
100 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
30 bbls. olive, P. Varnavelios, Calamata.
25 bbls. olive, Ravazoulas Bros., Calamata.
30 bbls., olive, N. S. Monachs, Calamata.
30 bbls. olive, Gianacopoulos, Calamata.
43 bbls. olive, J. Papadeas, Calamata.
2 cs. oil of limes, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Dominica.
4 cs., 4 drs. lavender, G. Lueders & Co., Almeria.
193 cs. olive, Lazard Freres, Marseilles.
178 cs. olive, Hauselt & Luneschloss, Marseilles.
200 cs. olive, Fisk & Brown, Marseilles.
15cs., 10cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
100 bbls. sulphur oil, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
150 bbls. sulphur oil, Muller Schall & Co., Marseilles.
6 cs. essential, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Works, Marseilles.

OPIUM—
10 cs., Thurston & Braidish, Liverpool.
2 cs., Gullabi, Gulbenkian & Co., Patras.

OXIDES—
29 csks. iron, Katzenbach & Bullock Co., Liverpool.
6 csks. iron, Riches, Piver & Co., Swansea.
48 csks., 16 csks. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

POTASH—
59 csks. carb., A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.
131 bbls. permanganate, A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa.
2,128 bgs. muriate, National City Bank, Rotterdam.
5 cs. caustic, Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, Gothenburg.
25 cs. carbonate, McKesson & Robbins, Gothenburg.
45 cs. caustic, Innis Speiden & Co., Gothenburg.
1 csk. yellow prussiate, Sinclaire & Valentine, Manchester.
2,024 bgs. muriate, Stein Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.
2,732 bgs. muriate, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.
171-113 csks., Roessler, Hasslacher & Co., Copenhagen.
20 bbls. permanganate, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen.
6,720 bgs. muriate, Goldman Sachs & Co., Rotterdam.

POTASH—Continued
591 csks. hydrosulfit, A. Kurloff & Co., Rotterdam.

PERFUMERY—
13 cs., T. R. Arnold Co., Havre.
41 cs., E. Faugera & Co., Havre.
21 cs., M. Levy, Havre.
9 cs., Essern Bros., Havre.
33 cs., C. Baez, Havre.
9 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre.
22 cs. almond oil, Manuel Tolimson, Barcelona.
7 pgs., 2 drs., Oelrichs & Co., Copenhagen.
56 cs., G. Bargfeldt & Co., Marseilles.
6 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
35 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre.
20 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre.
6 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Havre.
7 cs., J. Wanamaker & Co., Havre.
20 cs., E. Utard & Co., Havre.
20 cs., A. H. Smith, Havre.
10 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
2 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.

POMADE—
24 cs., Moranno Compie, Marseilles.

QUININE—
100 cs., Quinine & Chem. Works, Rotterdam.

ROOTS—
74 bs. gentian, John Kissock & Co., Bordeaux.
60 bs. gentian, Peek & Velsor, Bordeaux.
58 bs. miscellaneous, E. L. Garvin & Co., Marseilles.
15 bs. miscellaneous, Peek & Velsor, Copenhagen.
152 bs. gentian, P. E. Anderson & Co., Bordeaux.
50 bs. sarsaparilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
35 bgs. jalapa, Graham Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
12 bs. sarsaparilla, Federico Narra, Tampico.

SALTS—
200 bgs. epsom, A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.
1,600 bgs., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
500 sks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
45 csks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Copenhagen.
520 sks., 15 tons, amber rock, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
18 cs., effervescent, S. Stern, London.
12 puncheons aniline, F. Bredt & Co., Manchester.
17 puncheons aniline, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester.
27 csks. aniline, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester.
810 bgs., W. A. Hazard & Co., Manchester.
18 cs. epsom, H. J. Baker & Bros., London.
293 bgs., A. D. Wolterbeek, Curacao.
2,420 bgs. beet, American Beet Sugar Co., Rotterdam.
39 bgs. agrio, S. P. Rose, London.
10 bgs. aniseed, E. Flores, Malaga.
96 bgs. cottonseed, Lyon & Co., St. Marc.
1,176 bgs. beet, American Agricultural Chem. Co., Rotterdam.
14,823 bgs. beet, American Beet Sugar Co., Rotterdam.
250 bgs. cottonseed, O. C. Kanzow & Co., St. Marc.

SODIUM—
5 csks. glycophosphate, F. W. Hehmeyer, Manchester.

SODAS—
20 csks. carbonate, Roessler, Hasslacher & Co., Liverpool.
8 csks. nitrate, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Manchester.
250 drs. caustic, Welch, Holme & Clark, Liverpool.
44 csks. borate powder, Colgate & Co., Rotterdam.
27 csks. nitrate, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Copenhagen.

SOAP—
150 cs. castile, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Leghorn.
1,052 bxs. castile, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn.
39 cs. dyes, Ed. Hills' Sons & Co., London.
70 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London.
250 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
45 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Liverpool.

SPONGES—
44 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Turks Island.
25 bs., A. Moses Sons & Co., Havana.
137 cs., Lasker & Bernstein, London.
15 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havana.
10 bs., Wells, Fargo & Co., Havana.

SULPHUR—
2 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool.
200 bbls., G. Amsinck & Co., Patras.
20 bbls., W. A. Brown & Co., Liverpool.

TALC—
400 bgs., W. H. Whittaker & Co., Bordeaux.
200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
500 bgs., Hartfield Salori & Co., Genoa.
200 bgs., Chas. B. Chrystol, Genoa.

TARTAR—
50 bgs., Tartar Chem. Co., Havre.
116 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
255 bgs., Tartar Chem. Co., Marseilles.
39 csks., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
220 bgs., Simpson Spence & Young, Genoa.
463 bgs., Tartar Chem. Co., Algiers.
99 bgs., 5 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
35 cs., 96 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
89 csks., Tartar Chem. Co., Marseilles.
31 cs., 99 cs., Ernest Voison & Cie., Marseilles.
5 cs., C. Pfizer, Marseilles.
69 csks. cream of tartar, Frances Lang, Copenhagen.

VINEGAR—
40 csks., I. Weber, Havre.

WAX—
16 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
14 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., St. Domingo.
4 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Romano.
10 bgs. bees, Bliss, Dallett & Co., Samana.
200 cs. mineral, Max Muller & Co., Havre.
200 bgs., Tennant & Co., Glasgow.
66 bgs., Western Electric Co., London.
4 cs., American Trad'g Co., Progresso.
25 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havana.
1 cs. pearl, Bloomingdale Bros., Rotterdam.
1 cs. bees, H. Becker & Co., Jacmel.
2 cs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
11 sks. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
215 bgs. wax, Tennant & Co., Copenhagen.

WATERS—
575 cs. mineral, Williams & Humbert, Marseilles.
100 cs., 100 cartons, mineral, Austin, Nichols & Co., Marseilles.
40 cs. rose, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
640 cs. mineral, Downing & Co., Marseilles.
400 cs., 76 pgs. distilled toilet, A. Kemp & Co., Marseilles.
476 cs. mineral, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
825 cs. mineral, Habicht, Braun & Co., Marseilles.
140 cs. mineral, Ottawa Wine Vault Co., Havre.
200 cs. mineral, E. Lassere, Havre.
105 cs. mineral, Morris & Schrader, Havre.
10 cs. mineral, Sartorios & Co., Havana.
200 cs. mineral, T. McMullen & Co., Havre.
32 cs. mineral, Williams & Humbert, Marseilles.
300 cs. mineral, Wakern & McLaughlin, Marseilles.

COFFEE—
243,277 bgs., Brazilian ports.
2,274 bgs., British West Indies ports.
11,113 bgs., South American ports.

LIQUORS—
25 csks. ale, Park & Tilford, Glasgow.
26 cs. ginger cordial, Dunlop & Lyon, Glasgow.
59 cs. champagne, C. A. Van Rensselaer & Co., Glasgow.
50 cs. whiskey, Picker Bros., Glasgow.
450 cs. whiskey, A. D. Shaw & Co., Glasgow.
31 pgs. whiskey, J. Dewar & Sons, Glasgow.
200 cs. whiskey, Steinhardt Bros., Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, Balsam & Co., Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, I. C. Bishop, Glasgow.
74 cs. rum, Sonn Bros. & Co., Havre.
55 cs. bottled beer, M. Salzman, Liverpool.
45 puncheons rum, Hartman Goldsmith & Co., Kingston.
50 cs. orange bitters, Park & Tilford, London.
139 cs. kummel, 30 cs. cherry whiskey, Williams & Humbert, London.
17 csks., 14 cs. bottled beer, J. Olwell & Co., London.
5 csks. orchil, W. de Ronde & Co., London.
50 cs. rum, J. Wiles Son & Co., London.
100 cs. gin, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., London.
500 cs. whiskey, W. A. Taylor & Co., London.
250 cs. gin, Ward, Pollard & Co., London.
95 cs. champagne, D. Osborn & Co., London.
100 cs. champagne, G. S. Nicholas & Co., London.
100 cs. gin, G. W. Sheldon & Co., London.
1 csk. apricot, Nuyens & Co., Havre.
149 cs. wine, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Bordeaux.
237 cs., 7 hhds. wine, G. S. Nichols & Co., Bordeaux.

(*Continued on page* 14.)

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Little Known of its Cause—Great Losses Follow the Epizootic

Discussing the Foot and Mouth Disease, the current issue of *The Journal* of the American Medical Association says:

"In view of the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Mississippi Valley, the most extensive as yet in the United States, a brief consideration of the principal features of the disease may be of interest. It is an acute, highly infectious disease, which occurs chiefly in cattle, sheep, goats and swine, though other animals such as the horse and dog, as well as certain wild animals are attacked also, and it may affect human beings. In animals it is characterized especially by the eruption of vesicles in the mouth and on the feet, in some species more in the mouth, in others more on the feet. In cattle the incubation period averages from three to five days, whereupon a moderate fever with loss of appetite and other general symptoms sets in. In two or three days small blisters appear on the lining of the mouth, and now the fever usually subsides. At the same time one or more feet may show tenderness and swelling of the skin, soon vesicles form here also, and the animal goes lame. In the mouth the blisters may reach half an inch or more in diameter, but usually they are smaller; the contents, at first clear, become turbid, and as the covering bursts, small painful erosions are produced which either heal quite promptly or turn into ulcers that heal more slowly. Usually the milk is altered and reduced in quantity; blisters and ulcers may form on the udder. There is marked loss of weight, as the animals do not eat because of the pain. In this, the ordinary form, in which the death-rate is very small except among the young, the symptoms fade away in from ten to twenty days or so, except when complicating local secondary infections delay recovery, but there are also severe forms with extensive infection of the respiratory tract and gastro-intestinal inflammation, which frequently end in sudden death. In such severe cases ulcers are found in the stomach and intestines. In sheep and swine, lesions of the feet predominate. The disease is transmissible to the fetus in utero.

"The cause of the disease is present in the contents of the vesicles, the discharges from the ulcers, the saliva, the milk, the urine and feces, but as a rule not after the tenth day. It is stated that animals having had the disease may carry the virus for months.* Any susceptible species may infect any other susceptible species. Infection occurs not only through direct contact, but also indirectly, as the virus retains its virulence for some little time, at least outside the body. Contamination of fodder, of stalls, of feeding and drinking troughs, of milk and milk products and of the hands and clothes of drovers serves to spread the disease, which often travels over wide stretches of country with remarkable rapidity, as shown by the present outbreak. As from 25 to 50 per cent. of the cattle exposed to infection may become sick, there results great loss from fall in the production of milk, from reduction of vitality and fecundity, and from deaths as well as on account of the measures adopted to stamp out the epizootic.

"Our knowledge of the cause of foot-and-mouth disease is limited to the fact that it concerns a filterable virus, as yet invisible and incultivatable. It was in 1897 that Löffler and Frosch made their classical experiment, showing that the disease is caused by a living, proliferative virus that passes filters which do not permit bacteria to go through, an experiment that has served as a model for all the subsequent work on the many other forms of filterable virus recognized since then. Foot-and-mouth virus may remain active for months if kept cool and moist, but is destroyed rapidly by drying, by heat at 60 C. (140 F.) and above, by formaldehyd and by phenol (carbolic acid). The wide range of virulence of this virus among animal species has been indicated, and as stated, the disease may affect human beings, especially children, being transmitted by milk from diseased cows (experimentally verified) and by butter and cheese made from such milk as well as through wounds and in other ways. While the course usually is favorable, an epidemic described by Siegel had a mortality of 8 per cent. The manifestations are fever, digestive disturbances and vesicular eruption on the lips, the oropharyngeal lining ("aphthous fever") and sometimes on the skin. Where there is danger of contamination of the milk with the foot-and-mouth virus, thorough pasteurization of all milk and milk products is doubly indicated."

* *Moore: The Etiology of Infectious Diseases in Animals*, 1906.

Importations
(Continued)

LIQUORS—Continued
75 pgs. rum, Sonn Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.
10 csks. vermouth, G. J. Dubois, Bordeaux.
100 cs. brandy, Siegler Bros., Bordeaux.
100 cs. brandy, M. J. Jennings, Bordeaux.
500 cs., 2 hhds. brandy. J. Olwell & Co., Bordeaux.
14 csks. brandy, Central Consumers Wine & Liquor Co., Bordeaux.
1,155 cs. wine, C. F. Schmid & Peters, Bordeaux.
331 cs. wine, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Marseilles.
100 cs. whiskey, E. E. Marks & Co., Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, E. C. Hahn, Glasgow.
50 cs. stout, A. D. Shaw & Co., Liverpool.
100 cs. whiskey, A. G. Smith, Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, M. J. Jennings, Glasgow.
600 cs. brandy, E. Blackburn & Co., Bordeaux.
550 cs. wine, Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
660 cs. brandy, Batjer & Co., Bordeaux.
95¼ csks. sherry, Park & Tilford, Liverpool.
55 pgs. sherry, Walden & Co., Liverpool.
8 octaves whiskey, J. Wile Sons & Co., Liverpool.
158 cs. wine, A. A. Solomon & Co., Liverpool.
30 csks. wine, B. Calogero, Palermo.
118 pgs. wine, W. A. Taylor & Co., Palermo.
125 bbls. wine, Bades & Co., Genoa.
197 cs. wine, Lundham & Moore, Rotterdam.
26 cs. ginger cordial, Dunlop & Lyon, Glasgow.
50 cs. whiskey, Park & Tilford, Glasgow.
59 cs. champagne, C. A. Van Rensselaer & Co., Glasgow.
201 cs. whiskey, I. C. Bishop, Glasgow.
134 cs. whiskey, Wakem & McLaughlin, Glasgow.
25 cs. whiskey, Mountain Distributing Co., Glasgow.
250 cs. whiskey, A. D. Shaw & Co., Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, M. G. Jennings, Glasgow.
200 cs. whiskey, Steinhardt Bros., Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, E. C. Hahn, Glasgow.
300 cs. whiskey, Charles & Co., Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, Balsam & Co., Glasgow.
500 cs. vermouth, Charles & Co., Marseilles.
500 cs. vermouth, Henry & Gourd, Marseilles.
100 cs. vermouth, B. B. Davis & Co., Marseilles.
145 cs. brandy, S. Haas Son & Co., Havre.
103 cs. brandy, E. Bloch & Co., Havre.
253 cs. brandy, Sonn Bros. & Co., Havre.
200 cs. wine, Hotel Savoy, Bordeaux.
100 cs. vermouth, H. C. Meyers & Co., Marseilles.
100 cs. vermouth, E. C. Hahn, Marseilles.
200 cs. vermouth, R. Moquin & Wine Co., Marseilles.
100 cs. vermouth, Cella Bros., Marseilles.
280 cs. vermouth, J. Wile Sons & Co., Marseilles.
100 cs. whiskey, F. Draz & Co., Glasgow.
100 cs. whiskey, Park & Tilford, Glasgow.
115 cs. ale, W. Gruehring & Co., Genoa.
35 hhds. stout, Hudson Distributing Co., Liverpool.
150 cs. whiskey, R. F. Downing & Co., Liverpool.
10 csks. vermouth, G. Marshuck & Co., Genoa.

LIQUORS—Continued
4 cs. beer, Bentel Beer Importing Co., Copenhagen.
360-373 csks. beer, Robt. Naegeli & Sons, Copenhagen.
125-678 csks. beer, Hollender & Co., Copenhagen.
413 csks. beer, Victor Neustadl, Copenhagen.
289 csks. beer, August Luchow, Copenhagen.

SUGAR—
734 bgs., A. A. Lindo & Co., Port Limon.
78,673 mats, American Sugar Refining Co., Iloilo.
60,062 mats, American Sugar Refining Co., Cebu.
16,063 bgs. centrifugal, Czarnikow Riondo & Co., Matanzas.
500 bgs. centrifugal, Galban & Co., Havana.
25,576 bgs., American Sugar Ref'g Co., Rio de Janeiro.
192 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
1,892 bgs., American Sugar R'f'g Co., Bergen.
20,000 bgs., Czarnikow Riondo & Co., Cardenas.
3,000 bgs., Waetjen Toel & Co., Cartagena.
187 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo.
904 bgs., Zaldo & Co., Havana.
120 bgs. granulated, American Sugar R'f'g Co., Vera Cruz.

SPICES—
180 bgs. pepper, Benham & Boyesen, London.
1,683 bgs. pepper, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
588 bgs. pepper, R. & J. Hendersen, Singapore.
344 bgs. pepper, G. Amsinck & Co., Penang.
1,130 bgs. pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Penang.
20 cs. cloves, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Penang.
10 cs. mace, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Penang.
116 cs. pepper, Armour & Co., Alicante.
75 bgs. pimento, Armour & Co., Alicante.
529 bgs. pimento, G. Amsinck & Co., Kingston.
369 bgs. black pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Singapore.
444 bgs. white pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Singapore.
46 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
946 bgs. pimento, Armour & Co., Kingston.
250 bgs. pimento, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Liverpool.
470 sks. pimento, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Liverpool.

TOBACCO—
4 hhds. leaf, British American Tobacco Co., St. John's, N. F.
40 cs., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Barcelona.
12 bs., J. H. Meyer & Son, San Juan.
100 bs., R. Gans, San Juan.
28 bs., Bondy & Lederer, Havana.
50 bs., G. L. Blake, Havana.
495 bs., American Cigar Co., Havana.
114 bs., Sartorius & Co., Havana.
100 bs., J. Kaffenburgh & Sons, Havana.
140 bs., Palmer & Co., Havana.
225 bs., J. Bernheim & Son, Havana.
442 bs., Bernard Judae & Co., Havana.
60 bs., A. Blumlein & Co., Havana.
350 bs., Lichtenstein Bros., Havana.
10 bs., Bondy & Lederer, Havana.
150 bs., M. Stern, Havana.

TEA—
2,803 ½-chests, Baring Bros. & Co., Hankow.
1,750 ½-chests, black leaf, Brown Bros. & Co., Hankow.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.38	— .40
Seconds	lb.	.24	— .26
Sorts, amber	lb.	.16	— .17
White	lb.	.25	— .27
Acetanilid	lb.	.30	— .32
Acetone	lb.	.14½	— .15
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
ACIDS—			
Acetic, com'l	carboys		— 2.05
Bbls.	ea.	1.75	— 1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	— 4.90
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Benzoic, from Gum	oz.	Nominal	
Synthetic	lb.	.65	— .70
Boric, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls.	gal.	.20	— .22
Citric	lb.	.65	— .70
Gallic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Muriatic, C.P., carboys	lb.	.05½	— .07½
18 deg. carboys	ea.	1.15	— 1.65
20 deg., carboys	ea.	1.30	— 1.65
22 deg., carboys	ea.	1.45	— 1.75
Nitric, C. P., **carboys**	lb.	.07½	— .07½
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¼
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¾	— .05¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04	— .04¼
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¼
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Oxalic	lb.	.12	— .14
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.27½	— .28
Pyrogallic	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Salicylic	lb.	.65	— .75
Stearic	lb.	.09	— .13½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
60 deg., carboys	ea.	.85	— 1.00
66 deg. carboys	ea.	1.00	— 1.10
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Oleum	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Tannic, Tech., bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
U.S.P., bulk	lb.		— .76
Tartaric	lb.	.43	— .44
Agar Agar	lb.	.42½	— .60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.60	— 2.62
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.62	— 2.66
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.64	— 2.68
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33	— .35
188 proof	gal.	.34	— .36
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .53
Purified	gal.		— .80
Alkali, 48 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	.67½	— .72½
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, basis of 48 p.c.,	100 lbs.	.57½	— .62½
Aloin	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Lump	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade,	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.		— .25
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.04¾	— .05¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.10	— .11
Bromide	lb.	.65	— .67
Iodide	lb.		— 4.00
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Granulated, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Lump	lb.	.11	— .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.55	— 2.75
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.55	— 2.80
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.45	— 2.50
Antimony Oxide	lb.	.10	— .12
Antipyrine	oz.	.22	— .28
Areca Nuts	lb.	.09	— .10
Argols	lb.	.18	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.42	— .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.10	— .11
Arsenic, red	lb.		— .12
White	lb.	.04½	— .05
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .22
BALSAMS—			
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.36	— .38
South American	lb.	.37½	— .38
Fir, Canada	gal.	7.00	— 7.50
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .85
Peru	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .48
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chloride	ton	60.00	—70.00
Nitrate	lb.	.12	— .14
Peroxide	lb.		—
Barytes, prime white, for	ton	19.00	—23.00
Domestic, prime white, or domestic Southern	ton	17.00	—18.00
Floated, Western	ton	19.00	—20.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—15.00
BARKS—			
Angostura	lb.	.25	— .26
Bayberry	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .20
of Tree	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Cascarilla	lb.		— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.20	— .25
Broken	lb.	.18	— .20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	— .25
Broken	lb.	.20	— .25
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.06½	— .07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.21	— .22
Lemon Peel	lb.		— .10
Mezereon	lb.	.15	— .17
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	lb.		— .07
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.08	— .10
Trieste	lb.		— .10
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .13
Northern	lb.	.12	— .13
Pomegranate	lb.	.12	— .13
of Fruit	lb.	.08	— .10
Quebracho	lb.		— .15
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .13
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .18
Soap, whole	ib.	.10½	— .11
Cut	lb.	.13	— .14
Crushed	lb.	.13	— .14
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.12	— .16
of Root	lb.	.36	— .40
White Pine	lb.	.04	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.53	— 1.55
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
BEANS—			
Calabar	lb.	.20	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	— .21
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Para	lb.	.85	— .90
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	— 5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.62
South American	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	
Green label	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.34	— .35
BERRIES—			
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.47	— .50
XX	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)	lb.	.04	— .05
Juniper	lb.	.03½	— .04
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15	— .17
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .48
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .03
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	— .45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.08	— .09
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.26½	— .28
Fingers	lb.	.32	— .34
Caffeine	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt. casks.	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Prepared	lb.	.03	— .04
Chloride, granulated	ton		—14.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am., ref'd, bbls., bulk.	lb.		— .54½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.		— .55
Squares of 4 oz.	lb.		— .55½
16s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.47½	— .57
24s and 32s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	47½	— .58
Foreign, ref'd	lb.	.43	— .48
Monobromated	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Powderd	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Russian	lb.	Nominal	
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.05½	— .07
Tetrachloride	lb.	.15	— .16
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.05	— .06
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloroform	lb.	.30	— .35
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, bulk.	oz.	4.00	— 4.25
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.50	— 6.65
Oounces	oz.	6.55	— 6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.75	— 6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.90	— 6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20	— 6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.40	— .42
Pulp	lb.	.35	— .40
Copperas	100 lbs.	.65	— .75
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.13½	— .15
Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.35	— 4.55
Coumarin	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	.30	— .32
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	.95	— .96
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.22	— .26
French	lb.	.20	— .22
Jewelers', large	lb.	.65	— .80
Small	lb.	.65	— .75
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	— .12
British Gum	lb.		—
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .10
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25	— .65
Reeds	lb.	.70	— .75
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Spanish	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Ether U. S. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .68
FLOWERS—			
Arnica	lb.	.18	— .19
Calendula	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Chamomile, German	lb.		— .40
Hungarian	lb.	.40	— .45
Roman	lb.		— .40
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.	.22	— .24
Closed	lb.	.32	— .34
Pc /d. Flowers and Stems.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.28	— .40
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.26	— .30
Select	lb.	.35	— .40
Saffron, American	lb.	.38	— .43
Valencia	lb.	13.00	—13.50
Formaldehyde, 40 p. c.	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.10	— 2.25
Refined	gal.		— 3.00
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.35	— .40
Gold	lb.	.40	— .42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).			
Glucose	100 lbs.		— 2.15
Glycerine, C.P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.23	— .24
C.P., in cans	lb.	.24	— .25
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.21½	— .22
Saponification, loose	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.14	— .14½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		— 2.30
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
GUMS—			
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.10	— .12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13	— .14
in gourds	lb.	.13	— .14
Socotrine	lb.	.18	— .20
Ammoniac, tears	lb.		— .30
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.37	— .40

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

GUMS—Concluded.			
Catechu	lb.		— .20
Chicle	lb.	.58	— .62
Galbanum	lb.	.70	— .75
Gamboge	lb.	.70	— .75
Guaiac	lb.	.22	— .24
Kino	lb.	.40	— .45
Mastic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Myrrh, select	lb.	.18	— .20
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .18
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.09	— .10
Sorts	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.12	— .13
Sandarac	lb.	.22	— .23
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	— .19
Sorts	lb.	.10	— .13½
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .70
Thus	280 lbs.	7.50	— 9.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Seconds	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Thirds	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.		— 1.70
Seconds	lb.		— 1.20
Thirds	lb.		— .80
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.95	— 3.10
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	.12	— .13
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	.15	— .20
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Iodoform	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Russian	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.08½	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
White cryst.	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.08½	— .09
Granulated	lb.	.09	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11
Arsenate	lb.	.05	— .05½
Paste			— .05½
Powdered			— .15
Nitrate	lb.		— .08¼
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Red, American	lb.	.05½	— .06
Foreign	lb.	.08½	— .09
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.08¼	— .07
English	lb.		— .10¼
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.04¾	— .05
LEAVES—			
Aconite	lb.	.07	— .10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .05½
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	
Belladonna	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Buchu, short	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Long	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Chiretta	lb.		— .18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.15	— .20
Conium	lb.	.10	— .11
Damiana	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.18	— .20
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .09
Euphorbia	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05	— .06
Henbane, German	lb.		— .35
Russian	lb.	.16	— .20
Henna	lb.	.14	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.09	— .10
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .20
Lobelia	lb.	.07	— .09
Matico	lb.	Nominal	
Marjoram, German	lb.	.29	— .31
French	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.42	— .45
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Pulsatilla	lb.	Nominal	
Rose, red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Rosemary	lb.	.04½	— .05
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.13	— .15
Grinding	lb.	.11½	— .12
Savory	lb.	.16	— .17
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.		— .50
Half leaf	lb.	.36	— .40
Siftings	lb.	.22	— .25
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .22½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.15	— .25
Stramonium	lb.	.16½	— .18
Thyme	lb.	.06½	— .07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07
Licorice, mass	lb.	.10	— .12
Spanish	lb.	.06	— .08
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.19	— .20
Foreign	lb.	.20	— .30
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lycopodium	lb.	.70	— .72
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.05	— .07
Oxide, light tech.	lb.	.36	— .40
Heavy tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.00
Foreign, shipments,	lb.		— .02
Manna, large flake	lb.	.70	— .75
Small flake	lb.	.42	— .45
Sorts	lb.	.45	— .50
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Recryst.	lb.		— 4.50
Mercury, flasks	ea.	47.50	—55.00
Bisulphate	lb.	.72	— .74
Oxide, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Blue mass	lb.		— .57
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	.52	— .57
50 p.c.	lb.	.62	— .67
Calomel, American	lb.	.88	— .90
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.	.81	— .86
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.81	— .83
White Precipitate	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.16	— .18
Morphine, bulk	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.05	— 5.10
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.25	— 5.30
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	— 5.35
Sulphate, bulk	oz.		— 5.10
⅛ oz. vials	oz.		— 5.35
Diacetyl	oz.	5.95	— 6.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	— .14
Irish	lb.	.12	— .20
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	12.00	—15.00
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.00
Druggists'	oz.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Napthaline, flake	lb.	.04½	— .05
Balls	lb.	.04½	— .05
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .10
OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—			
Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	.35	— .38
Domestic prime	lb.	.33	— .36
Cod Liver, Newf'l'd	bbl.		—
Norwegian	bbls.	17.50	—18.00
Degras, American	lb.	.03¾	— .04
English	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
French	lb.		—
German	lb.		— .04¼
Neutral	lb.		—
Herring	gal.	Nominal	
Horse	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.90	— .92
Off prime	gal.	.68	— .72
Extra No. 1	gal.	.62	— .64
No. 1	gal.	.53	— .56
No. 2	gal.	.51	— .52
Menhaden, North., crude	gal.		—
Southern, f.o.b. factory	gal.		— .33
Brown, strained	gal.	.37	— .38
Light, strained	gal.	.38	— .39
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.41	— .42
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.43	— .44
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.96	— .98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.88	— .90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	— .84
Prime	gal.	.65	— .70
Dark	gal.	.58	— .61
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	— .09¼
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	— .45
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	—20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06½	— .06¼
Saponified	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Seal, white	gal.	.50	— .54
Sod Oil	gal.	.40	— .45
Sperm, bleached, winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.		— .70
45 deg., cold test	gal.		— .68
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.		— .67
45 deg., cold test	gal.		— .65
Stearic Acid	lb.	.09	— .12
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.64	— .65
Prime	gal.	.62	— .63
Whale, natural winter	gal.		— .48
Bleached	gal.		— .50
Extra bleached, winter	gal.		— .52
OILS, ESSENTIAL—			
Almond, bitter	lb.	4.75	— 6.75
Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sweet, true	lb.	.75	— .80
Peach kernel	lb.	.28	— .30
Amber, crude	lb.	.12½	— .15
Rectified	lb.	.20	— .22½
Anise	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.			
Cade	lb.		— .20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.15	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Caraway	lb.		— 1.75
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech	lb.	.85	— .90
Lead free	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
U.S.P.	lb.	1.27½	— 1.50
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.50	— .55
Java	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Copaiba	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Croton	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Cubebs	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Erigeron	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.47	— .50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Turkish	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Juniper Berries, rect	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wood	lb.	.24	— .25
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Garden, compound	lb.	.60	— .80
Lemon	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Artificial	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	45.00	—55.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—60.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Origanum	lb.	.22	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bottles	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
French	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Pimento	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Pine Needles	lb.	.40	— .50
Rose, natural	oz.	11.00	—13.00
Artificial	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Safrol	lb.	.33	— .34
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
West Indian	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	— .75
Artificial	lb.	.25	— .35
Savin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
White, French	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Wintergreen (Sweet Birch)	lb.		— 2.00
Synthetic	lb.	.60	— .75
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wormwood	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
OILS, LUBRICATING—			
Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .14½
Summer	gal.	.13	— .13½
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21½	— .33
Dark filtered	gal.	.18	— .26
Extra cold test	gal.	.27	— .34
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14½	— .25
Natural, W.Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.23	— .23½
Natural, filtered lemon, 33 @34 gravity	gal.	.19	— .20
White, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.27	— .30
33@34 gravity, bloomless	gal.	.18	— .19
31 gravity, wool grade	gal.	.16	— .16½
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.27	— .28
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .16½
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.15	— .15½
885 sp. gr.	gal.	.13	— .13½
875 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½	— .13
865 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½	— .13
Red Paraffin	gal.	.15	— .16
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 160	gal.	.17	— .18
No. 110	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 80	gal.	.14	— .15
Filtered	gal.	.21	— .22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1	gal.	.21	— .23

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

OILS, MINERAL—			
Paraffin, white, light	gal.		**.55**
White, heavy	gal.		**.55**
Russian, white, tech.	gal.	Nominal	
Pharmaceutical	gal.		4.00
OILS, VEGETABLE—			
Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Cases	lb.	.09	.09¼
No. 3	lb.	.08¼	.08½
China Wood Oil	gal.	.07¼	.07½
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.13½	.14
Ceylon	lb.	.10½	.11
Copra	lb.	.10½	.11
Corn	per 100 lbs.	5.35	5.40
Cottonseed, prime summer yellow	lb.	5.55	5.65
Good Off Oil	lb.	5.35	5.65
Off Oil	lb.	5.25	5.60
Red Off Oil	lb.	5.00	5.58
Winter	lb.		5.70
Summer, white	lb.		5.70
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.		.45
5 bbl. lots	gal.		.47
Boiled, car lots	gal.		.48
5 bbl. lots	gal.		.49
Double boiled, car lots	gal.		.49
5 bbl. lots	gal.		.50
Refined, car lots	gal.		.50
5 bbl. lots	gal.		.51
Varnish Oil, according to grade	gal.	.49	.55
Mustard	gal.	.78	.80
Olive, denatured	gal.	.95	1.10
Foots	gal.	.10	.11
U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	1.60
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08	.08½
Commercial	lb.	.07	.07½
Prime red	lb.	.07	.07½
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.11½	.12
Peanut Oil, Soap	gal.	**.70**	**.75**
Pine Oil, white	gal.	.34	.36
Yellow	gal.	**.30**	**.32**
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		
Blown	gal.	.74	.76
Refined	gal.	.70	.72
Rosin Oil, first rect.	gal.		**.25**
Second	gal.		**.36**
Third	gal.		**.45**
Fourth	gal.		**.55**
Sesame	gal.	**.75**	**.85**
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06½
China, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06½
Manchurian	lb.	.06	.06½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	**.30**	**.31**
Commercial	gal.	**.18**	**.20**
Opium, cases	lb.	9.25	9.35
Jobbing lots	lb.	9.30	9.50
Powdered	lb.		12.00
Granular	lb.	12.00	13.00
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	**.03**	**.03½**
Cream	lb.	**.04¼**	**.06**
Lily white	lb.	**.07**	**.09**
Snow white	lb.	**.10**	**.11**
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.50	1.55
Phosphorus	lb.	.30	.40
Paste	lb.	.05¾	.06
Potassium Acetate	lb.		.30
Bicarb.	lb.	**.19**	**.25**
Bromide	lb.	.70	.81
Carbonate, calc., 80@85 p. c.	lb.	.13	.15
96@98 p.c.	lb.		.18
Caustic, 90 p.c.	lb.	.12	.13
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	**.15**	**.16**
Powdered	lb.	**.15**	**.16**
Citrate, bulk	lb.		**.69**
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.22	.25
Dichromate	lb.	12½	.13½
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	**3.15**	**3.20**
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter	lb.		
Refined	lb.	.09	.10
Permanganate	lb.	.13	.15
Prussiate, red	lb.	.60	.65
Yellow	lb.	**.36**	.38
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		.26
50 oz. tins	oz.		.26½
25 oz. tins	oz.		.27
5 oz. tins	oz.		.28
1 oz. tins	oz.		.31
Amsterdam	oz.	.26	.31
German	oz.	.26	.31
Java	oz.	.26	.31
Resorcin	lb.	1.10	1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.20	.23½
ROOTS—			
Aconite	lb.	.13	.15
Alkanet	lb.	.11	.12
Althea, cut	lb.		.50
Whole	lb.	.25	.30
Angelica, American	lb.	.20	.22
German	lb.		**.60**
Arnica	lb.	**.40**	.42
Belladonna	lb.	.85	1.00
ROOTS—Concluded.			
Berberis aq.	lb.	.09½	.10
Blood	lb.	**.09**	**.09½**
Blueflag	lb.	.12	.13
Bryonia	lb.	.10	.12
Burdock	lb.	.07½	.10
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.30	.32
Unbleached	lb.	.14	.15
Cohosh, black	lb.	**.05**	**.05½**
Blue	lb.	**.05**	**.06**
Colchicum	lb.	.15	.16
Colombo	lb.	.06	.08
Culvers	lb.	.14	.16
Dandelion	lb.	.25	.28
Doggrass	lb.	.18	.20
Echinacea	lb.	**.17**	**.18**
Elecampane	lb.	.07½	.08
Galangal	lb.	.35	.38
Gelsemium	lb.	**.05**	**.06**
Gentian	lb.	.10	.11
Geranium	lb.	**.04**	**.05**
Ginger, African	lb.	**.06**	**.06½**
Jamaica	lb.	.12	.13
Bleached	lb.	.18	.20
Ginseng, wild Southern	lb.	**7.00**	**7.25**
Northwestern	lb.	**7.25**	**7.50**
Eastern	lb.	**7.00**	**7.25**
Cultivated	lb.	**5.00**	**5.50**
Golden Seal	lb.	3.75	4.00
Powdered	lb	4.10	4.50
Hellebore, white	lb.		**.10**
Powdered	lb.	.12	.13
Black	lb.		**.06**
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.80	2.00
Rio	lb.	Nominal	
Jalap	lb.	.10	.11
Kava Kava	lb.	.24	.25
Licorice, in bales	lb.	.05	.07
Selected, bundles	lb.	.12	.14
Mandrake	lb.	.08	.10
Musk, Russian	lb.	.40	.42
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.17	.19
Small	lb.	**.16**	**.17**
Verona	lb.	.13	.14
Fingers	lb.	Nominal	
Pareira Brava	lb.	.20	.22
Pellitory	lb.	**.20**	**.24**
Pink, true	lb.	.40	.50
Poke	lb.	**.07**	**.08**
Rhatany	lb.	.10	.12
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.		**.50**
Shensi	lb.		.80
High dried	lb.	.17	.19
Clippings	lb.	.19	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	**.48**	**.50**
Mexican	lb.	.10	.12
Senega	lb.	.38	.50
Serpentaria	lb.	.38	.50
Skunk cabbage	lb.	**.10**	**.12**
Snake, Canada	lb		**.20**
Spikenard	lb.	.10	.12
Squill	lb.	.06	.07
Stillingia	lb.	**.06**	**.07**
Unicorn, false, (helonias)	lb.	**.80**	**.90**
True, (Aletris)	lb.	.35	.38
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.12	.12½
English	lb.	.70	.75
German	lb.	**.25**	**.30**
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	.08
Saccharin	lb.	4.25	4.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	4.50	5.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	1.00	1.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	32.00	40.00
Powdered	lb.	33.00	41.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	1.75
Aleppo	lb.	**2.50**	**2.75**
Virgin	lb.		
SEEDS—			
Anise, Italian	lb.	.12½	.13
Spanish	lb.	.12½	.13
Star	lb.	.22	.23
Canary, Sicily	lb.	.07¼	.08
Smyrna	lb.	Nominal	
South American	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Caraway	lb.	.08¼	.08¾
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	1.35	1.50
Decorticated	lb.	1.20	1.30
Celery	lb.	15½	.17
Colchicum	lb.	.80	.90
Conium	lb.	**.09**	**.09½**
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04¼	.05
Bleached	lb.	.04¾	.05⅝
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.13½	.15
Morocco	lb.	.13½	.14½
Dill	lb.	.07½	.08
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.18	.19
Italian	lb.	.11	.12
Roumanian, small	lb.	.15	.17
Flax, whole	bbl.	**7.50**	**7.75**
Ground	lb.	**.04**	**.04½**
Foenugreek	lb.	.05	.06
Hemp, Manchurian		**Nominal**	
Russian	lb.	.03½	.03¾
SEEDS—Concluded.			
Larkspur	lb.	.38	.40
Lobelia	lb.	.30	.35
Millet, natural	lb.	.03	.03¼
Hulled	lb.	.10	.10¾
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.		**.08¾**
California, brown	lb.	.08½	.08¾
German, brown	lb.	**.09**	**.10**
Sicily, brown	lb.	.07¾	.08½
Trieste, brown	lb.	.08¾	.09½
English, yellow	lb.	.08¾	.09½
German, yellow	lb.	.08	.09½
Parsley	lb.		**.25**
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09½	.10
German	lb.	.09½	.10
Pumpkin	lb.	.12	.15
Quince	lb.	.60	.80
Rape, English	lb.	.05½	.06
German	lb.	.06½	.07
Sabadilla	lb.	.20	.24
Stavesacre	lb.		**.20**
Stramonium	lb.		**.10**
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.		.50
Kombe	lb.		**.60**
Sunflower, striped	lb.	.05	.05½
Worm, American	lb.	**.10**	**.11**
Levant	lb.	.55	.65
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.19	.20
Silver, bar	oz.		.48⅞
Nitrate	lb.	.31⅜	.33⅜
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.13½	.14
Marseilles	lb.	.11	.12
Green, pure	lb.	.11	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	.10
Mottled, pure	lb.	.11	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.09	.10
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots	100 lbs.	**.60**	**.65**
in bbls.		**.62½**	**.67½**
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.57½	1.62½
70-76 p.c., basis 60	100 lbs.	1.47½	1.52½
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	lb.	.02½	.02⅝
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.05	.06
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	.65	.75
Powdered	lb.	.66	1.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.01	.011
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.	lb.	**.75**	**1.37½**
Bisulphite Sol.	100 lbs.	.80	1.15
Bromide	lb.	**.55**	**.56**
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am.,	100 lbs.	**.60**	**.80**
Pure, cryst.	lb.		.03½
Dried	lb.		.05½
Chlorate	lb.	.16	.17
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c.	lb.	.20	.30
Dichromate	lb.	.04¾	.05½
Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	.84
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	2.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	1.75	2.10
Iodide	lb.	**3.50**	**3.55**
Nitrite		.25	.28
Nitrate, 96 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.30
Phosphate, cases and bbls.	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Prussiate	lb.	**.18**	**.22**
Salicylate	lb.	.65	1.00
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs.	.60	.70
Cryst.	lb.	**.02**	**.02½**
Stannate			
Sulphate Gl'br's Salt, 100 lb. bgs.	ea.	.65	.75
Bbls.	100 lbs.	.60	.75
Calcined	100 lbs.	**2.75**	**3.00**
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	lb.	**.01½**	**.01¾**
60 p.c.	lb.	**.02¼**	**.02½**
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.		.02½
Dry, powdered	lb.		.06
Spermaceti	lb.	**.29**	**.30**
Spts. Ether. Nitros.	lb.	**.42**	**.44**
Starch, Corn, Pearl	100 lbs.	**2.29**	**2.40**
Potato	lb.	**.05¼**	**.05½**
Rice	lb.	**.07**	**.08**
Wheat	lb.	**.05**	**.05¼**
Storax	lb.	.30	.35
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.15	.17
Strychnine, cryst., bulk	oz.	**.50**	**.56**
1 oz. vials	oz.	**.55**	**.65**
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	**.75**	**.85**
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	.15
Sulphonal	oz.	.55	1.00
Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	**1.85**	**2.15**
Flour	100 lbs.	**2.00**	**2.40**
Flowers	100 lbs.	**2.20**	**2.60**
Tamarinds, kegs	ea.	**2.50**	**2.75**
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.35	.36
Thymol	lb.	5.50	6.00
Tin		.33¾	.34
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.23	.23½
50 p. c.	100 lbs.	9.75	10.00
Oxide	lb.	.36	.37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd.,	100 lbs.		**22.15**
Toluol, pure	gal.	.40	.45
Commercial	gal.	.35	.40

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Turmeric		.05½	— .06
Turpentine (see regular grades Naval Stores).			
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.28	— .30
Artificial	lb.	.10	— .11
Vanillin	oz.	.35	— .38
WAXES—			
Bayberry	lb.	.25	— .27
Bees, white	lb.	.45	— .57
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .32
Refined	lb.	.32	— .35
Candelilla		Nominal	
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 1	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 2	lb.	.51	— .53
No. 3	lb.	.42	— .45
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.12	— .30
White	lb.	.15	— .25
Japan	lb.	.11	— .11½
Montan, crude	lb.	.20	— .24
Bleached	lb.	Nominal	
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.28	— .40
Green	lb.	.30	— .42
Refined, white	lb.	.30	— .40
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04¼	— .06½
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Chloride	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Oxide, white	lb.	.06¾	— .10½
Sulphate	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.65
DYESTUFFS			
Acid, Picric, kegs	lb.		— .75
Tannic, commercial	lb.	.60	— .66
Cryst.	lb.	.70	— .77
Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	— .75
Blood	lb.	.30	— .45
Alizarine, red paste	lb.		—
Brown paste	lb.		—
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	Nominal	
Salt	lb.	Nominal	
Annatto, fine	lb.	.40	— .60
Seed	lb.	.10	— .14
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.26	— .33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	— .29
Carmine of Indigo	lb.		—
Cochineal. Teneriffe, silver	lb.		—
Rosy black	lb.		— .65
Gray black	lb.	.60	— .75
Fine Madras	lb.		—
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .50
English	lb.	.15	— .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.06½	— .08
Boxes	lb.		—
Slabs	lb.		—
Divi-divi	ton	55.00	—75.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	— .80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	—30.00
Young, root	ton		—45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.06½	— .08
Cube, No. 1	lb.		—
Cube No. 2	lb.		—
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	lb.		—
Medium	lb.		—
High grade	lb.		—
Kurpahs	lb.		—
Guatemala	lb.		—
Madras	lb.		—
Synthetic (J.)	lb.		— .65
Indigotine	lb.	1.10	— 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.01¾	— .02
True	lb.	.04	— .04½
Logwood, stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Roots	ton	12.00	—15.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.14	— .20
French	lb.		—
Myrobalans	lb.	.40	— .50
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.20	— .30
Chinese	lb.	.17	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.		—
Quercitron	ton	25.00	—30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	— .15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .10
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, .28-29 p. c. Tannic Acid	ton	110.00	— 120.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Aleppy	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Pubna	lb.		— .04
China	lb.		— .03½
Cochin, bulbs	lb.	Nominal	
Turkey Red Oil	lb.		—
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.14	— .15

CHIPPED DYEWOODS			
Barwood	lb.	.02	— .02½
Camwood	lb.	.06	— .07
Fustic	lb.	.01½	— .02
Hypernic	lb.	.02	— .03
Logwood	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Red Saunders	lb.	.03	— .05
EXTRACTS			
Archil, double	lb.	.10	— .12
Concentrated	lb.	.15	— .17
Barberry, French	lb.	.28	— .35
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .05½
Fusti., solid	lb.	.08	— .11
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	— .08
Gall	lb.	.12	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
Indigo	lb.	.06	— .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	— .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	— .10
42 deg.	lb.	.04	— .06
Cryst	lb.	.10	— .15
Oak	lb.	.08	— .08½
Palmetto	lb.	.02¾	— .02½
Persian Berry	lb.	.12	— .14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
51 deg.	lb.	.03½	— .04
42 deg.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Quercitron	lb.	.02¾	— .04
Sumac	lb.	.03¼	— .06¼
NAVAL STORES			
Spirits Turpentine	gal.		— .47½
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Tar	50 gals.	6.50	— 7.00
Rosin, com. to good str'ned	bbl.		— 3.80
B	bbl.		— 3.80
D	bbl.		— 3.85
E	bbl.		— 3.85
F	bbl.		— 3.90
G	bbl.		— 3.90
H	bbl.		— 3.95
I	bbl.		— 4.15
K	bbl.		— 4.55
M	bbl.		— 5.20
N	bbl.		— 5.85
W. G.	bbl.		— 6.25
W. W.	bbl.		— 6.50
SHELLAC			
D. C.	lb.	.23	— .24
V. S. O.	lb.	.23	— .24
Superior orange	lb.	.21	— .22
Bright orange	lb.	.18½	— .19
T. N.	lb.	.14	— .14½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.15	— .16
Button Lac	lb.	Nominal	
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bone dry	lb.	.18½	— .19
COFFEES			
Rio	lb.	.06¼	— .08¾
Santos	lb.	.08½	— .11½
East India—Private growth	lb.	.25½	— .26
Padang Int.	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Timor	lb.	.19½	— .20
Kroe	lb.	.19	— .19½
Mandheling	lb.	.27	— .28
Akola	lb.	.25	— .27
Java Liberian	lb.	.19¼	— .19½
Straits Liberian	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.18	— .18½
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.09	— .10
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Porto Cabello	lb.	.09	— .11½
Washed	lb.	.10½	— .13½
Colombian	lb.	.09	— .14
Maracaibos	lb.	.08¾	— .11
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.13	— .13½
Washed	lb.	.16	— .16½
Coatepec	lb.	.13	— .13½
Washed	lb.	.16½	— .17
Oaxaca	lb.	.13	— .13½
Washed	lb.	.16	— .16½
Tapachula	lb.	.16	— .16½
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Huatusco	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Fair to good	lb.	.11	— .12½
Prime to choice	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Mocha, large	lb.	.21½	— 22½
Small	lb.	.22	— .24
Nicaragua	lb.	.09½	— .10
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Fair to good	lb.	.12¼	— .13¼
Prime to choice	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Good ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .09
Black River	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾

TEAS			
Foochow, standard	lb.	.15	— .16
Superior	lb.	.24	— .26
Formosa, standard	lb.	.16	— .18
Good	lb.	.22	— .25
Superior	lb.	.25	— .27
Fine	lb.	.36	— .41
Finest	lb.	.38	— .43
Country Green, gunpowder, extra	lb.	.36	— .51
Imperials, firsts	lb.		— .42
Seconds	lb.	.31	— .33
Young Hysons, firsts	lb.	.36	— .42
Seconds	lb.		—
Thirds	lb.		—
Extras	lb.	.41	— .62
Gunpowder, Pinhead	lb.	.38	— .41
Extras	lb.	.31	— .36
Firsts	lb.	.28	— .42
Seconds	lb.	.23	— .27
Thirds	lb.	.22	— .24
Imperial, seconds	lb.		—
Thirds	lb.		—
Japan—Pan and basket fired—low grade	lb.	.18	— .20
Medium grade	lb.	.20	— .25
High grade	lb.	.31	— .38
Fancy grade	lb.	.38	— .46
Congous, fine to best	lb.	.34	— .38
Medium	lb.		— .24
Standard	lb.	.14	— .15
India, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.19	— .22
Pekoe	lb.	.21	— .22
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24	— .25
Java, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.19	— .20
Ping Sueys—B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.22	— .25
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.21	— .22
Pekoe	lb.	.21	— .23
F. O. Pekoe	lb.	.25	— .27
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24	— .30
F. O. Orange	lb.	.32	— .38

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Arb. Bros.	War-ner.	Fed-eral.
Powdered	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
XXXX powdered	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Confectioners A	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Fine gran.	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
Standard gran.	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.15	5.10
2-lb. bags fine gr.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.30
5-lb. bags fine gr.	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
10-lb. bags fine gr.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.15	5.15

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS			
Centrifugals—			
Blackstrap	gal.	.10½	— .12
Common	gal.	.19	— .22
Fair	gal.	.24	— .29
Prime	gal.	.40	— .45
Open kettle	gal.	.50	— .60
Grocery grades	gal.	.31	— .47
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10	— .16
Medium	gal.	.16	— .20
Fancy	gal.	.20	— .30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.		— .16
Clover, No. 1	lb.		— .14
No. 2	lb.	.12	— .13
Extracted	lb.	.08	— .09
Southern ext.	gal.	.60	— .70
West Ind.	gal.	.50	— .60
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Syrup	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Sugar	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
SPICES			
Cassia, Batavia No. 1	lb.	.20	— .21
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.11	— .11½
China, cases	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31	— .32
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13	— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.19	— .20
Mombasa	lb.	.19	— .20
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1	lb.	.32	— .33
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.19	— .19½
Penang	lb.	.34	— .35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.07	— .07¼
African	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Cochin	lb.	.06½	— .07
Mace, Banda	lb.	.65	— .66
Batavia	lb.	.53	— .55
Nutmegs	lb.	.14½	— .16
Pepper, black	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
White	lb.	.18½	— .21
Pimento	lb.	.04	— .05

JOBBERS' PRICES CURRENT
of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

Acacia, select white	lb.	.45	— .50
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.38	— .43
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.30	— .34
Acetanilid	lb.	.37	— .45
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.33	— .35
Technical	lb.	.20	— .23
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040	lb.	.10	— .12
U.S.P., 36 p. c.	lb.	.10	— .13
C.P., Glacial, 99½ p.c.	lb.	.17	— .20
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.18	— .20
German	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Impalp	lb.	.20	— .28
Butyric, 100 p. c.	oz.		— 1.10
Cacodylic	oz.		— .85
Camphoric	lb.		— 6.00
Carbolic cryst., bulk	lb.	.60	— .65
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.		—
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.65	— .70
Crude, 10-95 p. c.	gal.	.60	— 1.00
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.07	— .11
1-lb.			— 1.15
C.P.	oz.		— .32
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.33	— .40
Cinnamic, synthetic v.	oz.	.20	— .22
Natural, 1-oz. v.	oz.		— .40
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½	— .67½
	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.		—
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
	oz.		— .19
Gallic	oz.	.10	— .12
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Glycerophosphoric	oz.		— .22
Hippuric	oz.	.65	— .75
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150	oz.	.35	— .40
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.		— .17
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.		— .09
lb.			— .35
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
52 p. c., cir. bt.	lb.		— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.		— .10
U.S.P., 10 p. c.	oz.		— .11
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Dilute	oz.		— .08
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.		— 6.50
Muriatic, coml. 20 deg. (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c)	lb.	.05	— .07
C.P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.		— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.		— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.18	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.14	— .19
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Syrup, 85 per cent.	lb.	.35	— .40
Glacial sticks	lb.	.50	— .55
Picric	lb.	.90	— .95
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1 lb. cans	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.		— .30
Crude	gal.	.20	— .30
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Bulk	lb.	.85	— 1.00
From Gaultheria, oz. v.		.25	— .30
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb.		— .50
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .02
	lb.	.05	— .06
C.P.	lb.	.13	— .16
Sulphurous, U.S.P. solution	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Medicinal	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Trichloracetic	oz.	.17	— .19
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.16	— .19
Aconine	oz.		— 3.75
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Aconite Leaves, German	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .29
Root, English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .36
Aconitine, Amorp, ½ oz. v.	ea.		— 2.40
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
Hydrous	lb.	.85	— .90
Agar Agar	lb.	.60	— .70
Agaricin	oz.	2.20	— 2.30
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	gal.		— 2.65
Less	gal.	2.78	— 2.90
Com'l, 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	gal.		— 2.63
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.85
Denatured, bbls. & ½ bbs.	gal.	.38	— .42
Methylic (Wood), bbls.	gal.	.55	— .65
Alkanet Root	lb.	.20	— .24
Alkannin, Powdered	oz.		— .50
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sweet, Jordan	lb.	.45	— .50
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cape	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Curacoa, gourds	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.30	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.50	— .60
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.04	— .05
Dried, 1 lb. cartons	lb		— .14
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered, bbls. or less		.06	— .08
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	— .80
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.10	— .15
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.09	— .11
Cryst, C.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 4.50
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .08
20 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .09
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.09½	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.		— .14
Benzoate	oz.	.11	— .14
From true Benzoic A.	oz.	.22	— .26
Bromide, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.75	— .80
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate, 1 oz v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85)	oz.	.18	— .22
Iodide	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Molybdate	oz.	.35	— .40
Muriate	lb.	.13	— .20
C.P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .23
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.		— .25
Granulated	lb.	.25	— .28
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— .42
Phosphate, 1 lb .bots.	lbs.	.50	— .65
Salicylate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphate	lb.	.08	— .10
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Valerate	oz.	.17	— .19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Technical	lb.	.40	— .45
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .75
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Anise Seed, Italian	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.32	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ½ oz. v.	ea.		— 2.25
Crystals, ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.35	— 2.45
Areca Nuts	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Arrowroot, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .25
St. Vincent	lb.	.16	— .18
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.33	— .36
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.		— .29
Iodide	oz	.50	— .55
White, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.60	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Atropine, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	15.00	—34.00
Sulphate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	14.00	—23.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Tolu	lb.	.65	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .30
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Caustic Hydrate, C.P., Cryst.	lb.		— .75
Chloride, 1 lb. bots.	lb.		—
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	— .45
C.P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— .37
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P.R., bbls.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Less	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.35	— .40
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Para	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Surinam	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.65	— 7.50
Short	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	4.25	— 5.25
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Belladonna Leaves, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
German	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Benzine	gal.	.20	— .25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Benzosol, 1 oz. v.	ea.	.60	— .65
Berberine, C.P., ⅛ oz v.	ea.	.60	— .65
Phosphate	oz.		— 4.50
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Bismuth, Beta Naph. (Orphol)	oz.		— .80
Bromide	oz.	.33	— .40
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.45
40 p. c.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.10	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	2.70	— 2.95
Subiodide	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.		— 5.70
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Tannate	oz.	.27	— .30
Valerate	oz.	.34	— .40
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.30	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— 1.10
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.05½	— .08¾
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .09
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Short	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.23	— .28
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.24	— .28
Seed	lb.		— .30

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.34	— .38
Baker's A and white	lb.	.47	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.36	— .40
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.		— .55
Maillard's	lb.	.56	— .60
Caffeine, pure	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
	oz.	.45	— .50
Benzoate	oz.	.45	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.50	— .55
Citrated	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Hydrobrom., gran. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.55	— .60
Sulphate, ⅓ths	oz.	.60	— .67
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .67
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
White, peeled and split	lb.	.55	— .75
Calcium, Benzoate	oz.		— .19
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .95
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .10
Fused	lb.	.55	— .60
Granulated	lb.		— .25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.16	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Lactate	oz.	.08	— .12
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Permanganate	oz.	.25	— .30
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .22
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphite, pure	lb.		— .75
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.07	— .10
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.).			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.46½	— .64
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.47½	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Japanese	lb.	.48	— .56
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.11	— .13
So. American	lb.	.11	— .13
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Powdered	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Chinese	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Capsicum, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Caraway	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	— .20
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27
Cardamom Seed, bleached	lb.	1.65	— 1.90
Decorticated	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	— .42
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	— .22
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.24	— .28
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Fistula	lb.	.15	— .20
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	— .18
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.25	— .28
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.45	— .50
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, English, Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hung'n	lb.	.47	— .52
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.47	— .52
Chicle	lb.	.70	— .75
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	— .12
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	.85	— .90
Chloroform	lb.	.40	— .50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.27	— .29
Cinchona Bark, pale, select'd.	lb.	.28	— .32
Red	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow, Calissya	lb.	.38	— .44
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	oz.		— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.28	— .32
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Salicylate	oz.	.18	— .20
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	— .30
Penang	lb.	.45	— .50
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. vial	oz.	4.50	— 4.75
Hydrochlor., cryst., ozs.	oz.	4.20	— 4.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	4.45	— 4.60
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	.80	— 1.00
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.55	— .60
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .95
Codeine	oz.	7.00	— 7.50
Phosphate	oz.	6.50	— 7.00
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 7.25
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb.	.55	— .65
Pulp	lb.	.75	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.25	— .28
Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	— .22
Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.50	— .60
Para	lb.	.50	— .60
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.		— .50
Ammoniated	lb.		— .50
Carbonated	lb.	.24	— .32
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.		— .55
Iodide	lb.	.45	— .48
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.08	— .10
Barrels	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride).			
Cotoin, true, ⅓ oz. v.	ea.		— 1.75
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Coumarin	oz.	.30	— .40
Cramp Bark	lb.	.32	— .35
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.40	— .45
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	oz.	.19	— .65
Croton-Chloral (Butylchlo.)	oz.	.40	— .50
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.25	— .28
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Root	lb.	.30	— .36
Cut	lb.	.35	— .40
Dextrin, yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.15	— .20
Digitalin, ⅓ths	oz.		—13.50
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	— .85
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.40	— .45
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.30	— .33
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Dragon's Blood, powd.	lb.	.40	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Reeds	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Elaterium	oz.	.75	— 1.00
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	— .20
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .32
Ground, pure	lb.	.22	— .32
Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	— .33
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Ether, Acetic	lb.		— .72
Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.		— .37
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.		— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.29	— .36
Valerianic	oz.		— .29
Eucaine Hydrochlor	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.10	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.80	— .90
Euphorbium	lb.		— .28
Powdered	lb.		— .35
Euquinine	oz.		—
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Fennel Seed	lb.	.26	— .32
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.00	— 8.25
Less	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .07
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .12
Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	— .38
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .09
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.85	— .95
Garlic, on strings	string	.20	— .25
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Gold	lb.	.45	— .50
Silver	lb.	.40	— .45
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 2.50
Gelseminine, C.P., crystals, German, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 2.50
Sulphate, 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 2.50
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.25	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Gentian Root	lb.	.21	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .16
P. dered	lb.	.20	— .22
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Ground	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
Ginseng	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Glycerin, C.P., in bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.24	— .25
In cans	lb.	.27	— .29
Less	lb.	.32	— .38
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.20	— 5.45
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.90	— 3.75
Carbonate, lbs., 5.20	oz.	.35	— .45
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		— 1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .60
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemol	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Hemp Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Seed	lb.		— .35
Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	— .35
Heroin Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .37
Hexamethylenamine	lb.		— .95
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .45
Hydrobromide	gr.	.35	— .40
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .45
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.45	— .50
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .16
Hops, select (1913)	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ¼ & ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.48	— .55
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochinon	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.20	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.		—
Hyoscine Hydrob, 1 gr. v.	gr.	.34	— .44
Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials	ea.	5.50	— 9.50
Crystal, white	gr.	.75	— 1.30
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .80
Iceland Moss	lb.	.12	— .16
Ichthyol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.		—
Manila	lb.		—
Insect Powder	lb.	.46	— .52
Pure Uncol'd Dalmatian	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.		— .45
Resublimed	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.60	— 4.75
Deodorized	oz.	.60	— .64

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Rio	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.		— .26
Bromide	oz.		— .10
Benzoate	oz.		— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.		— .25
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Quinine and Strychnine	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Syrup	lb.	.36	— .42
Nitrate, Solution, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.08	— .12
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.75	— .80
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.		— .30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydgn.)	lb.	.48	— .58
Salicylate	oz.	.11	— .14
Sesquichloride	lb.	.35	— .40
Solution	lb.	.13	— .18
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .30
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.05	— .08
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate and Ammonium	lb.	.70	— .74
and Potassium, Scales	lb.	.70	— .78
Tersulph, Sol., U.S.P.	lb.		— .20
Valerate	oz.	.17	— .22
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.25	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Juniper Berries	lb.	.10	— .12
Kamala	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Purified	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.35	— .40
Kino	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge.	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .31
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Lactucarium	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.35	— .65
Lanolin	lb.	.65	— .70
Anhydrous	lb.	.85	— .90
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.30	— .45
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.12	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.50	— .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.34	— .37
Nitrate	lb.	.20	— .25
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.37	— .42
Mass	lb.	.36	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .50
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.12	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Assorted, 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.10	— .12
Lithium Acetate	oz.		— .20
Bitartrate	oz.		— .21
Bromide	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Citrate	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Lovage Root, select, white	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycopodium	lb.	.80	— .85
Mace, whole	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	.20	— .25
Calcined	lb.	.50	— .62
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.14	— .22
2 ozs.	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .28
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.24	— .30
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.60
Metal, Powdered	oz.		— .25
Ribbon	oz.		— .45
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.08	— .10
Magnesium—			
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.03½	— .05
C.P. Crystals	lb.	.17	— .20
Dried	lb.		— .15
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	.45	— .65
Blue, small	lb.	.40	— .60
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .28
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.23	— .26
Carbonate, cryst., medic.	oz.		— .14
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Hypophosphite	lb.		— 1.50
Lactate	oz.	.25	— .30
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.08	— .18
Manna, flake, large	lb	.95	— 1.00
Small	lb.	.55	— .60
Marjoram Leaves, German	lb.	.26	— .42
Mastic	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Matico Leaves	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Mercury	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ammon. (white precip.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	.94	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.91	— 1.00
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	— .85
Chloride, mild (Calomel)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Iodide, green, Proto.	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Oxide, red (Red Precip.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Yellow	oz.	.13	— .16
Salicylate	oz.	.23	— .27
Sulphate (Turp. Mineral)	lb.		— 1.05
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	.51	— .55
Millet Seed, American	lb.	.08	— .15
German	lb.		—
Morphine, Acetate, ⅛ oz. vial	oz.	5.65	— 5.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.75	— 7.00
Hydrobromide, ⅛oz. oz. v.	oz.	6.25	— 6.50
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	— 5.90
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	5.30	— 5.40
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	5.65	— 5.85
Valerate, ⅛oz. v.	oz.	6.75	— 7.00
Mullein Flowers, 1 lb. cans.	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Musk Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.14	— .16
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Ground	lb.	.28	— .35
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.05	— .09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulph.	lb.	.20	— .30
Sulphate	lb.		— .35
Nutgalls	lb.	.30	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .42
Nutmegs	lb.	.25	— .29
Extra large 80 to lb.	lb.	.28	— .32
Nux Vomica	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Without Acid	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Sweet, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	.20	— .25
Rectified	lb.	.35	— .40
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Bergamot	lb.	4.90	— 5.15
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Cade	lb.	.30	— .36
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Camphor	lb.	.24	— .30
Caraway	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cassia	lb.	1.25	— 1.90
Castor, American	lb.	.12½	— .16
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.70	— .80
Wood	lb.	.30	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Citronella, Java	lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Coconut, Cochin	lb.	.20	— .25
Ceylon	lb.	.18	— .23
Copra	lb.	.18	— .23
Cod Liver, N wfoundland	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Domestic	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Norwegian	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Bbls.	ea.	21.00	—23.00
½ bbls.	ea.	11.50	—12.50
Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Coriander	oz.	.60	— .70
Cottonseed, yellow & white	gal.	.69	— .74
Croton	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.65	— 3.80
Cumin	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Eucalyptus	lb.	.75	— .85
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.65	— 4.90
Geranium, Rose, natural	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Oil Geranium, Rose—			
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Ginger	oz.	.65	— .75
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.40	— 3.60
Gold Medal Tilly, large, Regular	gross		—18.00
Capsules	gross		— 6.00
Sylvester's	gross		—24.00
	doz.		— 3.00
Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less	lb.	.60	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	1.45	— 1.90
Wood	lb.	.45	— .55
Lard	gal.	.85	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.		—
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Garden, French	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Lemon	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Lemongrass	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Linseed, boiled	gal	.56	— .60
Raw	gal.	.55	— .60
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Expressed	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Menhaden, Northern	gal.	.45	— .55
Southern	gal.	.45	— .55
Mustard, artificial	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Essential	oz.	.50	— .65
Expressed	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	.75	— 1.15
Neroli, Bigarade bets.	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.75	— 5.25
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sweet	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Origanum	lb.	.40	— 1.10
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.15	— .18
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .20
Paraffin	gal.	.40	— .50
Light	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Russian	gal.	2.25	— 3.50
Patchouli	oz.	.45	— .65
Peach Kernels	lb.	.35	— .40
Peanut	gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Pepper, black	lb.	.80	— .85
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Western	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pimenta	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	.50	— .60
Poppy, true	lb.	.25	— .30
Rape Seed	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	12.50	—13.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.70	— .75
Sandalwood, English	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Savin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Sassafras	lb.	.85	— .95
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.73	— .90
Tansy	lb.	4.00	— 4.30
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.45	— .55
Red. No. 1	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
White	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Whale	gal.	.70	— .73
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Heavy, rue, f. grapes	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Wintergreen	lb.	4.65	— 4.90
Synthetic	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.80	— .85
1/3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .80
Olibanum	lb.	.22	— .30
Opium (Natural)	lb.	9.75	—10.25
Granulated	lb.	12.50	—13.50
U.S.P., powdered	lb.	12.50	—13.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacoa	lb.	.15	— .20
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.25	— .30
Select Finger	lb.	.90	— 2.00
Verona	lb.	.28	— .32
Paraffin	lb.	.10	— .12
Paraform	oz.		— .35
Paraldehyde	lb.	.75	— .80
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .38

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Parsley Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v	ea.		— .25
Pellitory Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Paris Green	lb.	.18	— .22
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sifted	lb.	.18	— .22
White	lb.	.25	— .30
Peppermint, Herb, Germ	lb.	.60	— .65
Leaves, pressed, ozs	lb.	.25	— .30
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.		— .15
Phenacetin, Bayer	oz.		— .33
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.13	— .20
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v	gr.	.10	— .15
Hydrochloride	gr.	.06	— .08
Nitrate	gr.	.06	— .08
Pink Root, true	lb.	.80	— .85
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— 1.10
Pitch, Burgundy, American	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's sifted	bbl.		— 2.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.40	— .50
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.15	— .18
White	lb.	.18	— .25
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.25	— .28
White, sticks	lb.	.40	— .45
Potassium, Acetate	lb.	.35	— .40
Benzoate	oz.	.15	— .19
Bicarbonate	lb.	.22	— .28
Bichromate	lb.	.14	— .18
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .50
C.P.	lb.		— .65
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tartar), pure, powd.	lb.	.40	— .45
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.20	— .24
C.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.25	— .30
Chlorate	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Purified and gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .80
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .15
C.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Permanganate	lb.	.32	— .35
Pure, powdered	lb.	.43	— .48
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.00	—
Yellow	lb.	.40	— .42
Salicylate	oz.	.10	— .12
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
C.P.	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulphide	lb.	.26	— .30
Tartrate, Powdered (Sol Tartar)	lb.	.65	— .75
Powder, Dover's, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.28	— .35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	.45	— .50
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.08	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.		— .65
Sulph	oz.		— .60
Quinine Alkaloid	oz.	.66	— .70
Acetate	oz.	.68	— .72
Bimuriate	oz.	.65	— .69
Bisulphate	oz.	.34	— .38
Carbolate	oz.	.75	— .80
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .65
Hydrochloride	oz.	.58	— .63
Lactate	oz.	.66	— .71
Salicylate	oz.	.59	— .64
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.27	— .28
5 oz. tins	oz.	.31	— .34
1 oz. vials	lb.	.34	— .37
Tannate	oz.	.35	— .40
Valerate	oz.	.63	— .65
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.07½	— .09½
German	lb.	.09	— .10
Red Saunders	lb.		— .10
Resin, common	lb.	.04	— .06
Good, strained, per 280 lbs., Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.70	— .80
Clippings	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .90
Rhubarb—			
Powdered, extra tins	lb.	.75	— .90
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.26	— .30
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Red	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v	ea.	2.25	— 3.50
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Saccharin	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Saffron, Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.55	— .60
Spanish, true, Valencia	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb.	.18	— .28
Domestic	lb.	.25	— .32
St. John's Bread	lb.	.15	— .18
Salicin	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Salol	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	2.85	— 3.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Mexican, cut	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	2.25	— 5.40
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v	ea.	.75	— 1.65
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23	— .27
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.18	— .30
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .76
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.44	— .48
Fused Cones	oz.	.45	— .49
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.48	— .51
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	box		— 6.50
Mottled, genuine	box	3.50	— 3.75
White, Conti's	box	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.20	— .23
Cut	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soda Ash	lb.	.03	— .05
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .20
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.		— .60
Benzoate	lb.	.90	— 1.05
From True Benzoic A	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	— .05
C.P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.21	— .25
Bitartrate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	lb.	.67	— .70
Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .24
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.22	— .27
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	— .22
Cinnamate	oz.	.28	— .32
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .80
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.16	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Lactophosphate	oz.		— .22
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure granulated	lb.	.09	— .15
Recrystallized	lb.	.11	— .13
Dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .06
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	— .04
Pure cryst	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.		— .25
Sulphide	lb.	.40	— .50
Sulphocarb. (Sulphophen.) and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.43	— .45
Spearmint Leaves, ozs	lb.	.19	— .23
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.30	— .34
Spikenard Root	lb.	.36	— .38
Spruce Gum	lb.	.40	— .50
Extra	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit Ammonia—			
Aromatic	lb.	.54	— .69
Nitre, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .58
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.47	— .53
Squawvine Root	lb.	.60	— .70
Squill Root, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Stillingia Root	lb.	.13	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Stone Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	.20	— .25
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .35
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.25	— .28
Bromide	lb.	.11	— .15
Iodide	oz.	.80	— 1.10
Lactate	oz.	.32	— .37
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.12	— .16
Granular, C.P.	lb.	.20	— .30
Salicylate	lb.	.55	— .65
Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Green	lb.	.50	— .80
Powdered	lb.		—
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛ths	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Alk., pow'd, ¼ oz. v	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Nitrate, ⅛ oz. v	oz.	1.15	— 1.50
Sulphate, ⅛ oz. v	oz.	1.45	— 1.50
Sugar of Milk, powd	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	.18	— .25
L. & F.	oz.		— 1.35
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.		— .60
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	6.15	— 7.25
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	7.75	— 8.50
Flowers	lb.	.40	— .50
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.02¾	— .04
Roll	lb.	.16	— .18
Washed	lb.	.02½	— .04
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.10	— .12
Purified	lb.	.04	— .06
Tamarinds	kegs	.16	— .20
Tar Barbadoes	gal.	2.80	— 3.00
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	.60	— .70
Tartar Emetic	lb.		— .85
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car	lb.	.46	— .56
Thymol	lb.	.50	— .65
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
	oz.	7.00	— 7.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	.60	— .63
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Turpentine, Chian, gen	oz.	1.60	— 2.00
Venice	lb.	.33	— .38
Uva Ursi	lb.	.38	— .43
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
German	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Vanillin	oz.	.40	— .45
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Verdigris, powdered, pure	lb.	.15	— .20
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.50	— .55
Wax, Bay	lb.	.25	— .35
Bees, yellow	lb.	.30	— .35
White	lb.	.45	— .50
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.40	— .45
Japan	lb.	.65	— .70
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .14
White Pine Bark	lb.	.12	— .15
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.12	— .16
Willow Bark, black	lb.	.14	— .18
White	lb.		— .18
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.		— .25
Barrels	gal.	.70	— .80
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.55	— .65
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.12	— .16
Wormwood, bulk	lb.	.55	— .60
Yerba Santa	lb.	.20	— .25
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromide	oz.	.30	— .45
Chloride, fused	lb.	.12	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.40	— .60
Medicinal	lb.	.38	— .42
Iodide	oz.		—
Hypophosphite	oz.	.40	— .44
Lactophosphate	oz.	.25	— .30
Metallic, C. P.	lb.		—
Gran., free from As	lb.	.45	— .60
Oxide, American U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.28	— .31
Permanganate	oz.	.50	— .55
Phosphide	oz.	.45	— .60
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate, crystals	lb.		— .18
C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .09
Dried	lb.	.17	— .24
		.25	— .38